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THE

Library Journal

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

MARCH, 1910

VOL. 35. NO. 3

NEW YORK: PUBLICATION OFFICE, 298 BROADWAY

LONDON: SOLD BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., DRYDEN HOUSE
43, GERRARD STREET, SOHO, W.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$4.00

MONTHLY NUMBERS, 35 cts

Price in Europe, or other countries in the Union, 10s. 3d. per annum. Single numbers, 1s. 6d.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second class matter. R. R. BOWKER, *Publisher*

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The Library Journal

Vol. 35. No. 3. MARCH, 1910

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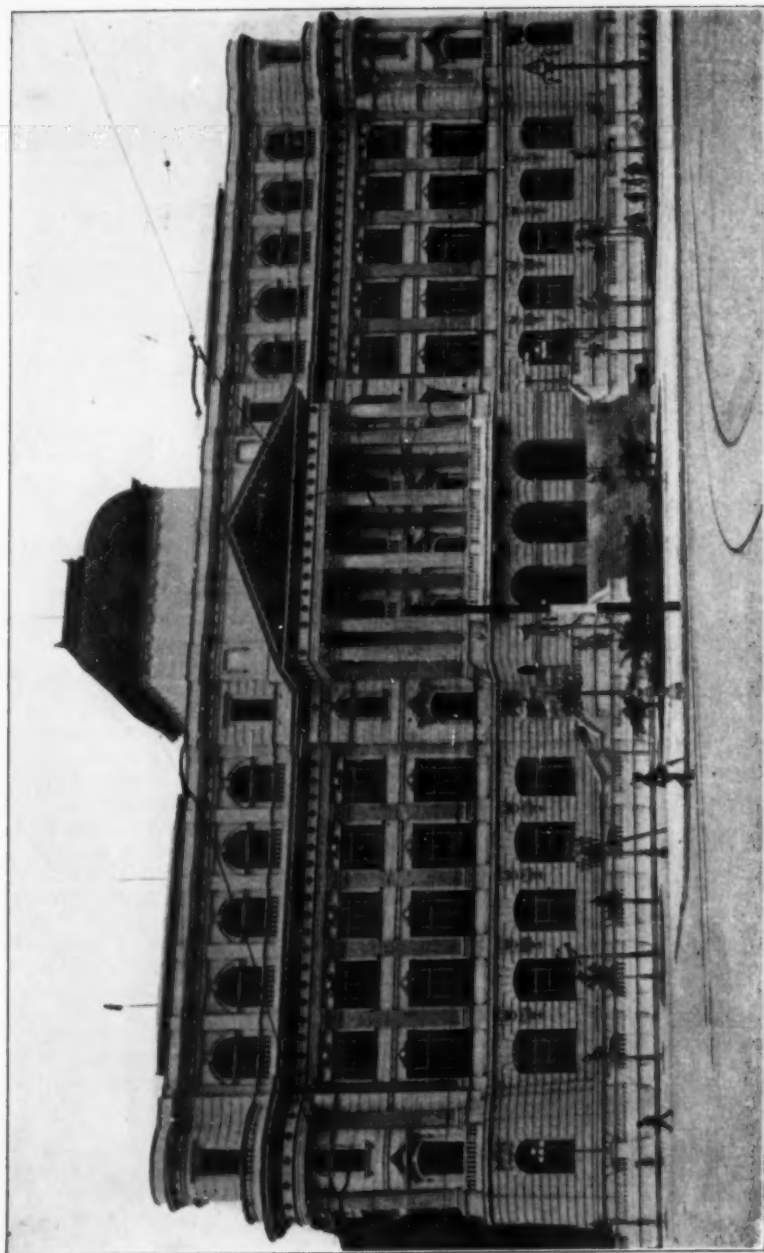
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 35

MARCH, 1910

No. 3

THE symposium on library coördination and inter-library loans brings out some interesting facts and suggestions. The loan system has been of great and increasing value especially to students, developing into the field of the individual user the idea of the travelling library and putting at the service of the individual student the resources of great libraries far away. Thus it represents a decided economic advantage in library administration. It is evident that the demand for inter-library loans is and should be confined to a few classes of books or to individual books so rare that only a few libraries have or can have them. The system is of value to the borrowing library, because it saves expenditure for books not often called for, or commanding high price because of their rarity. It is not wise to cumber the shelves in any library with books seldom called for, provided they can be borrowed elsewhere when required, or to use funds for costly books outside the usual field of that library. How far inter-library loans should be used to satisfy certain demands such as those of the genealogical fiend, who is simply curious about his own forbears, is a question about which there may well be difference of opinion. Toward such demands the supply may wisely be limited, but in the proper field the inter-library loan system should be developed, it would seem, to the utmost possible extent.

THE trend of library opinion, as shown in the symposium, is evidently toward the development of the inter-library loan system by the Library of Congress and other existing libraries, rather than in the establishment of reservoir or other new forms of libraries for the special purpose. Under the comprehensive administration of the present Librarian of Congress, inter-library loans have become an important feature of its work, within the limitations of the wise regulations made for this service, and if regional libraries can be developed from existing institutions in practical form, their facilities and those of state and university libraries will in a large measure serve the purposes of scholarly research.

THE limitations to library-loan development are practically those of dollars and cents, both to the library loaning and to the user borrowing through his local library and paying the transportation costs. Hitherto the loaning library has not expected to get any return in money for its services, although it is loaning books, which are usually costly books, and are difficult to replace, and is necessarily spending money in handling and transmitting the books. This is all very well, so long as the demand on any one library is not great, but with the ultimate development of the system the larger libraries, supplying wider demands, will have to meet the question of cost. The inter-library loan system at once brings up the question of the coördination of libraries, especially this phase of financing these great central or special libraries which are to be reservoirs for the supply of local libraries. The first difficulty in the way of a storage library, which should be simply and solely for supplying other libraries, is the large initial investment required and the disproportionately large cost of administration in proportion to the number of books served which would be involved. But even without this added feature of the storage library the coördination system makes large financial demands on the supplying libraries, for which it will be difficult to provide from the immediate resources of the library. Communities which support public libraries are likely to be jealous of expenditures beyond their limitations. All these are questions which must be considered in the development of a coördination scheme, but the difficulties must and will be surmounted.

OF course this question may be partly met by a fee charged through the borrowing library to the individual borrower, but the use of the library loan system is unduly limited now because of the considerable cost of transportation which the individual borrower must pay. The solution of this difficulty is naturally the "library post," or such modification of postal rates as will meet library requirements. There are two plans toward this end. One is to class books mailed from

or to free public libraries with second class mail matter at bulk rates, now one cent a pound. This seems an improbable solution, in view of the endeavors of the Post Office Department to limit the scope of this rate and to increase it. The more likely solution is that of a parcels post, in which this country is sadly behind all other countries in the postal union. When this comes it should include an especially low rate on rural free delivery routes where no transportation cost between post offices is involved, and where at present the wagon load is so small that it could be doubled or quadrupled without substantial increase of cost. Anything in the nature of a parcels post is fiercely opposed by the express companies and by other allies of the railroad interests, and to a large extent by local merchants, who have an undue fear of mail order houses. Librarians and other friends of a parcels post should be as active in favor of it as these opponents are against it, and whenever the subject is up in Congress the chairman of the Post Office Committee should hear from librarians all over the country.

THE crusade which Mr. Brett has initiated against a "periodical trust" has received the approval of the Council and the Bookbuying Committee of the A. L. A. has been directed to take the matter in hand. The basis of the complaint which the Attorney General is asked to make under the Sherman anti-trust law is that periodical publishers have formed a trade combination to prevent libraries obtaining the advantages of low prices which they have previously had. About a score of periodical publishers are leagued together in what is known as the "Periodical Clearing House," which is not a clearing house in the library sense, but a combination to control agents. If it is true that this combination has taken steps to prevent libraries from obtaining as good prices through club rates and combination offers as individuals can get, there is good reason for opposition. This is denied by publishers, and the full facts are yet to be developed—it is to be hoped by friendly consultation between librarians and publishers, rather than in embittered controversy.

THE meeting at Atlantic City, though it lacked representative attendance from states

not immediately concerned, brought together a goodly company from New Jersey and Pennsylvania and was happily successful. Absentees compelled the remaking of the program which might have given the better opportunity for discussion. The national meetings are now so large that discussion is out of the question, but state and local meetings should give just the opportunity needed. The face to face talk is most desirable, not only for the discussion of questions of immediate importance, but for bringing new and especially junior speakers to the front. In all meetings there is danger of overcrowding the program, and the first duty of a program committee should really be the self-restraint as to papers which permits time for abundant discussion. The plan for leaving afternoons free did give excellent opportunity for the social and recreative features of the Atlantic City meeting.

ONE discussion there was, and this of much interest. Many librarians have been restive under the restraint of Civil Service methods and a defense of the merit system, as upheld by Civil Service examinations, from Gardner L. Colby, chief examiner for New Jersey, brought out that opposition. Mr. Kimball, as head of the New Jersey Library Commission upheld Mr. Colby and explained how he had been converted to Civil Service methods by the actual experience of the Commission; and others of the veterans bore like testimony. The pith of it is that each executive head, whether of a library or of any other organization, feels that he or she can best select the proper assistance, and that there is much red tape and some foolishness in Civil Service examinations. These are apt to overlook the immense negative service done by Civil Service examinations in weeding out the unfit and protecting the executive from the political, social, and personal pressure in behalf of unworthy candidates and the positive service of bringing skill to bear on the selection of candidates. The larger libraries may have such systems of their own, but for the defense and betterment of the smaller libraries the contention of civil service reform advocates is that the state system offers the best safeguards. There are two sides to this, as to every question.

SYMPOSIUM ON COÖRDINATION OR AFFILIATION OF LIBRARIES

QUESTIONS were sent to various representative libraries covering the main points of coordination methods now under consideration. The questions are given numerically as follows:

1. What are the classes of demand within the library for books which it cannot supply?

2. How far are these demands filled by the extension of these methods and to what extent; is it undesirable to fill them?

3. Would a uniform blank for requesting inter-library loan, that could be sent successively to different libraries until the book should be found be desirable for general use throughout the country?

4. Does the plan of a central lending library seem preferable to the development of the present facilities of the national library, the assignment of regional functions to important libraries in the several sections and the use of special university and other libraries?

5. Is the present cost of the inter-loan system prohibitive in many instances? And how can this difficulty be obviated?

6. How can the small libraries be of use to the large libraries in coördination?

The responding libraries whose answers follow do not repeat the questions in their replies. But in numbering the answers the numbers of the corresponding questions are given.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

While we have always expressed our willingness to obtain for consultation books not in our own library through the means of inter-library loans, very few readers have expressed any such need. The occasions are so rare, we have not been conscious of any trouble through the lack of understanding with other libraries or detail in the making of such loans.

(1) The classes of books which we cannot fully supply are genealogy, books for the blind, and occasionally we borrow some volumes of Americana.

(2) All demands are entirely filled by present methods.

(3) We have not felt the need of a uniform blank.

(4) We use only the State Library, Li-

brary of Congress, and a few special collections, the use of which have been offered to libraries. Some requests received from the small libraries in our own locality have to be refused because of their being of the same character as we expect to come from our own branches. It is not the unusual book which they are most apt to ask for, but extra books upon celebrations, holidays, debates, etc. A city library cannot undertake to meet demands of this kind from outside.

(5) We think not, although if the cost were less we might find greater demand.

(6) We do not know how we could use a small library in this system of coördination.

WALTER L. BROWN.

CINCINNATI (O.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Our record book of inter-library borrowings shows that these have consisted largely of the public documents of other states, miscellaneous books published more than forty years ago, scientific serials and classed books in foreign languages. We use a request blank for our borrowings from the Library of Congress, which on reprinting we shall modify so that it may be of universal service. The suggestion that this might be forwarded from library to library until the book is found seems excellent, though there would be difficulty with the postage. The cost of our inter-library borrowings is borne entirely by the library. We tell our readers that we place at their command, for serious study, millions of books, and think it cheaper for Cincinnati to pay the express charges than to build great storehouses, and buy those millions of books. I have little faith in the service that small libraries can render in inter-library loans. Bibliographies and catalogs cannot be searched *ad infinitum* when we are in pursuit of a book. The libraries to which appeal is made, must in any event look up the book in their catalogs. We are carrying fifty thousand volumes of books seldom used; these, in my opinion, should be stored in a central lending library, where they could be drawn upon by hundreds of libraries, instead of by the Public Library of Cincinnati alone, always supposing that other libraries would place in storage equally valuable material.

N. D. C. HODGES.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY

The library resources of Columbia University are so exceptional that the problem of inter-library loans is not a serious one. The members of the University need (a) current publications, especially periodicals; (b) collected works issued as periodicals or otherwise; and (c) out-of-print books and pamphlets. The larger part of our income is exhausted in supplying the first of these needs. Our other needs are met, to a large extent, by the rich collections accessible in the various libraries of New York City, and by occasional loans from libraries located within about five hours' ride from the city.

Our needs may be more fully satisfied by (a) such specialization of libraries as will enable our students to do the major part of their work in this country and in one place, and by (b) such union lists as will indicate where the older literature of the numerous subjects of research may be found.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PUBLIC LIBRARY

Library conditions and relations in Washington differ so largely from those which obtain elsewhere that the contribution of this library's experience to the symposium will be slight. Washington libraries are already, to a certain extent, well coordinated, and at least from the point of view of this library, they supplement each other to a very high degree—so much so that it is almost never necessary for this library to attempt to borrow books from libraries outside of Washington.

In the family of Washington libraries the Public Library does the bulk of the work of home circulation and a large part of the popular reference work. Advanced reference and research questions either never originate in this library or, if they do, readers are at once referred to the Library of Congress or other appropriate government libraries. In answering reference questions properly falling within the scope of this library, our resources are often supplemented by material borrowed from other local libraries. Occasionally such material is brought by our messengers while the reader waits. In its turn, this library is occasionally able to lend to the Library of Congress or other libraries books either not possessed by them or temporarily loaned out.

In my opinion practically all of the inter-

library loans necessary for this library's constituency are likely to be secured by the Library of Congress. Most of the answers that might be made would therefore be academic or would be based on experience in other libraries rather than on that of this library. My few answers are as follows:

(1) Material on genealogy, local history, medicine and law is practically non-existent in this library. Calls for these classes are referred to the Library of Congress and the Surgeon-General's Library.

(4) I am opposed to the idea of attempting to establish a new central lending library. I fail to see how it is to be adequately financed. Better far, it seems to me, is it to develop existing facilities, including the national library, university and state libraries. The development of a central information bureau (with a union catalog) prepared to tell of the location of material, the terms on which it will be loaned, etc., and the securing of a parcels post or a library post, are at once desiderata and possibilities.

(6) As compared with the Library of Congress, with its two million volumes, this library, with 120,000 volumes, is a small library. On occasion the service of the national library is helped by having in its union catalog, cards representing accessions of this library not common to the two libraries. Probably the greatest service that the ordinary small library can do to larger libraries is to furnish to the large libraries, especially to the national and state libraries, etc., catalog information of local publications.

GEORGE F. BOWERMAN.

FORBES LIBRARY, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

(1) Practically nil. A few theological works for a man who writes theological books, that is about all.

(2) We are able to borrow all he wants.

(3) Massachusetts libraries have such a blank. Yes.

(4) Few large libraries are, unfortunately, free from restrictions on loans made by those giving bequests, or by conservative (1) boards or librarians. I believe every large library should loan anything it has, except (a) fiction, (b) ordinary reference books, (c) some few other books which owing to one condition or another, cannot be spared.

(5) Cost is unfortunately large, due to express monopoly, lack of parcels post and library post. This is largely politics.

(6) The small libraries cannot be of use to the large libraries except as the recipients of help. Perhaps once in a great while, when a local genealogy or history is wanted the small library may be of help, but it generally does not have either.

The scheme of loaning books from the A. L. A. collection was an utter failure. As far as I recall, we have loaned only to two libraries from that source. But we loan more books through inter-library loan than any other library in the United States, and more pictures. Some 5000 books and 5000 pictures last year. To New England libraries, of course, but not to them only. We may have to stop *very soon*; it costs us too much in time and money. Why do we loan so many? Because:

(1) We have them.

(2) We want to.

(3) We let people know we want to.

The two following forms of inter-library loan application blanks may be of interest:

INTER-LIBRARY LOAN
APPLICATION BLANK
FOR NAMED APPLICANT

To the Librarian of the Forbes Library,
Northampton, Mass.

Will you lend to this Library for such time as you may determine* books, pictures, music to be selected by

..... all of which we promise to return in good order, paying all charges for transportation, postage, etc. In default of which we promise to submit to such reasonable penalty for their loss, damage, or detention as your Library may impose.

..... Librarian
of the..... Library.

*If the books are asked for by any inhabitant of Northampton we will return them immediately, on receipt of notice, even though the time for which they were lent has not expired.

INTER-LIBRARY LOAN
APPLICATION BLANK
FOR NAMED BOOKS

To the Librarian of the Forbes Library,
Northampton, Mass.:

Will you lend to this Library until..... the books noted below which we promise to return in good order, paying all charges for transportation, postage, etc.? In default of which we promise to submit to such reasonable penalty for their loss, damage, or detention as your Library may impose.

..... Librarian of the
..... Library.
..... Shelf No.
..... (if known).

Author.

Title.

W. P. CUTLER.

GRAND RAPIDS PUBLIC LIBRARY

1. The principal demand which we cannot supply is for medical works. Many of these we have secured from the John Crerar Library in Chicago, and from the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office in Washington. There is also considerable demand for works on genealogy; and for these we usually call on the State Library at Lansing. There are occasional calls for works on a wide range of subjects by someone who is making a particular investigation, but there is by no means a steady demand for books on any particular subject which we cannot supply.

2. We endeavor to secure from other libraries any work which is asked for and which we do not have. Of course, if the work is one which it seems to us we ought to have, and there is time for it, we order the book for purchase. The number of books borrowed from other libraries from the beginning of the present library year to the date of this writing is 15. The number of books borrowed from other libraries in this way for the library year ending March 31, 1909, was 45. We believe that it is advisable to endeavor to secure in some way every book which any person feels that he really needs for particular work that he may be doing; and the fact that a citizen of Grand Rapids is willing to pay the transportation charges we regard as *prima facie* evidence that he has some real need of the book in question. The Library would not think of standing in the way of any responsible person who desires to get a book from another institution. It will use its best efforts to help him.

3. I think a uniform blank of the kind referred to might be worth while, although up to the present time we have felt no particular need of it. Of course, with the growth of this work it is more and more desirable to have the matter systematized as much as possible.

4. It seems to me that there are most serious legal difficulties in the way of establishing and maintaining a central lending library. It would require special legislation on the part of many of the cities and states to permit the use of municipal funds for the maintenance of an institution in another city or state. It seems to me that the best

plan is the development of the present facilities of the National Library and the encouragement of state and endowed institutions to specialize in certain directions with a view to their serving a larger constituency even more than they are now doing.

5. Very few cases have come to my notice where persons have regarded the cost of transportation as prohibitive. Of course, there can be no doubt that the lower the charges the greater the use. Any charge of this kind is a barrier, though little or nothing may be said about it.

6. The whole matter of inter-library loans has grown up and developed in a very haphazard sort of way. Most of the small libraries can and should develop special collections of local historical material, and these collections should always be at the service of the larger libraries in coördinating the whole system of inter-library loans. There will, however, be many difficulties almost, if not entirely, unsurmountable. For example, I imagine few libraries would care to lend volumes from their early local newspaper files, when they know that the library volumes are most likely the only ones in the whole world, and therefore impossible to replace if lost or destroyed.

SAMUEL H. RANCK.

McGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, MONTREAL,
CANADA

(1) All classes of literature are in demand, and in use. Naturally we ourselves supply a large proportion of the requests we receive. But we may fail in any class at any moment. No special class can be specified.

(2) We have not kept statistics on this point. Probably twice out of three times, possibly three times out of four, we get what we need by borrowing; but we try to make our requests with discrimination. If the present system were to be extended without other modification, the most urgent requirements would seem to be: (a) Additional information as to the contents of important libraries, and this notwithstanding the decided progress already made in this direction, thanks to the Library of Congress; (b) Distribution of the rules under which leading libraries will lend; (c) as affecting loans between the United States and Canada, some modification of Customs regulations, so that books bearing library book-plates and labels will not be liable to

be held at the frontier on either side. It appears as though not only books for scholarly purposes, but books for self-improvement or for information might reasonably be lent by certain libraries, although one can readily see that the Library of Congress is not only justified but wise in declining to lend books for these latter purposes. And except between neighboring libraries, which ought to be in a position to do almost anything for one another, no library should incur, or ask another to incur, the trouble of borrowing or lending inexpensive or easily procurable books, desired merely for amusement, or to satisfy some passing or trifling interest.

(3) Such a blank might be convenient, especially if it contained the rules which were common to most libraries taking part in inter-library loans.

(4) The two suggestions in this question do not seem to me to be alternatives. The plan of a Central lending library, even if one should be established independently of any existing libraries, would hardly obviate the need of giving effect to the other suggestions. Moreover, the originator of the idea of the Central lending library has, I think, definitely stated that his plan would be at least as effective if carried out by the National Library, as it would in the form of an independent organization. The National Library already includes among its many activities, more than the elements of not merely the Central library, but also of the Bureau of information; and, if it should think well to develop its facilities in this particular direction, might, apparently, supply the country with both of these important agencies. By whatever means it be ultimately obtained, the Central lending library will be a most valuable acquisition, while the Bureau of information will grow more and more indispensable as co-operation between libraries gradually becomes systematic.

But, even though the Central library and the Bureau were both in full operation, this would not preclude, rather it would promote, affiliation and co-ordination throughout the different sections of the country, and would make for "the assignment of regional functions to important libraries" which were able to assume those functions and were situated in appropriate localities. We need to augment the stock of books in the land, as well

as to improve the agencies for their distribution. Nor can I think that an expansion in the direction indicated would detract in the slightest degree, from either the prestige or the field of usefulness of existing libraries,—libraries that have already done so much and so admirably in the way of aiding others. The great European libraries do not detract from each other. Why should great libraries in America? On the contrary, and especially as part of a coördinated system each addition would be a fresh source of strength to existing libraries. The mere matter of distance and areas to be covered makes for all this. The country is vast; the harvest is great, and the laborers are as yet few.

I must not take space to discuss here the bearing of storage libraries and clearing-houses on the number of libraries requisite for the country; but, though I know that everybody does not share this opinion, I feel that considerations of utility and economy will always compel attention to such points when questions like the present one are being canvassed.

(5) The cost has occasionally been prohibitive in instances known to me.

(6) The small libraries are essential in any system of co-operation. They are the terminals of the system. Through them a large proportion of the distribution must be effected, and they will supply information without which the work of the larger libraries would be but tentative.

C. H. GOULD.

NEWARK (N. J.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

We talk easily about the interchange of books in our system. With a shelf list and every possible means for a prompt exchange there would be difficulties of delay, and others.

The theory of an inter-library loan between the smaller libraries and this one works out in a very practical way for the small library, judging from the 1000 volumes lent last year; and yet there have been many disappointments to the borrowers because of our "shelf protection." The guarding of a library's actual or possible needs seems foolish or unnecessary, according to the point of view of the borrower or the liberality of the policy of the library.

(1) The actual requests on our part for

material from other libraries have been about six during a year—for rare volumes of magazines, magazines of a technical nature in German monographs on abstruse subjects.

(2) The books were borrowed from Yale University Library, Columbia University and the Public Library of Philadelphia.

(3) The uniform blank for requesting inter-library loan would certainly save time, especially if the request had to be referred to several libraries.

(4) How could there be a central library? Funds? Resources? Location? The development of the national library, the assignment of new functions to important libraries, etc., seems far more practical.

(5) The present cost of inter-loan system is prohibitive in many instances.

(6) Small libraries can contribute local history.

MARGARET A. McVETV for J. C. DANA.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

(1) The one word which would best answer this question is probably "special." Instances which I recall are publications of learned societies, needed for a monograph on some subject which the reader is investigating; books on geographical subjects, more minute than the general treatises found on the shelves of most public libraries, such as one of the English county histories; and also some work not yet translated from a foreign language into English, which a reader finds that he must consult. Out-of-print books, in general, are likely to be called for in this way, by a reader who is going through his subject thoroughly, especially if he is writing for publication.

(2) In answer to the question how far these demands are filled by the present inter-library loan methods, I will say that in our experience we find that they are very well filled. We have been in the habit of applying to several libraries, with considerable regularity (as well as to others in an occasional way). The instances in which they have been obliged to answer "No" to our requests have been mostly of these two descriptions—where the book "is not in the library" and where it "does not leave the building."

In answer to the question how the demands should be filled by the extension of these methods, I can only suggest that if

more libraries will join in the inter-library loan movement, the interests of readers will be furthered by just so much.

(3) I think that the proposed uniform blank for requesting an inter-library loan would be a decided help.

(4) I am bound to say, that of all the different methods proposed, "the development of the present facilities of" the Library of Congress seems to appeal most strongly to me.

(5) This may be so, but if so, the fact has not come under my notice. During the past year (1909) 17 volumes were borrowed for this library, and 117 volumes were borrowed from this library on the inter-library loan system.

ST. LOUIS (MO.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

1. The principal demands of our users, for books that we cannot supply and probably shall never be able to supply, are for certain volumes of periodicals and transactions not indexed in Poole, for works on the genealogy of specific families, for very expensive art books, for bound volumes of out-of-town newspapers, for technical works on medicine and law, and for certain rare books in various classes.

2. Most of these classes are precisely those that other libraries refuse to lend or are unwilling to lend. From the point of view of the borrowing library, any restrictions of this sort are, of course, annoying and objectionable, but from the point of view of the lending library they are necessary and inevitable up to a certain point. It is very desirable, however, that all libraries participating to any degree in inter-library loans should agree upon a uniform schedule of restrictions so that every borrowing library may know what it may expect and what it may not expect to get in this way.

3. A uniform blank for requests is certainly desirable, but it is doubtful whether this should be of such a form as to pass successively from one library to another. In case a book were wanted in a hurry, the borrowing library would prefer to take the trouble to write to ten libraries simultaneously rather than to wait until the blank had reached them successively.

4. A central lending library for the whole country is such a huge scheme that I cannot quite grasp it. It is unsafe to reject a plan simply because it is big, but I feel at pres-

ent that it is better to make the most of present facilities before going further.

5. I have never known a case where a user has objected to paying the cost of transportation of an inter-library loan. Probably the prospect of being called upon to pay limits the demands, but I have no information to this effect.

6. Small libraries should act as borrowers for users of their respective sections, so that the larger libraries will lend always through them and rarely, if ever, to individuals. This simplifies greatly the question of responsibility. Small libraries should inform their readers that it is possible to obtain through the larger libraries in the country books that are not locally available. Before much emphasis is laid on this however, the larger libraries should agree on at least a few simple rules regarding which definite announcement may be made by the smaller libraries to their patrons.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

STOCKBRIDGE LIBRARY, MASS.

Leaving to librarians of larger libraries the larger questions, I report from a Massachusetts town library, that of Stockbridge, that this library availed itself of the generous offer of Mr. Cutter, of the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., to loan any books from the A. L. A. list to other libraries in Massachusetts on payment of postage or expressage both ways. Several books were thus borrowed at one time for use by a ladies' reading club, but the transportation cost both ways discouraged further calls. The Stockbridge Library makes a specialty of its local collection of books respecting Stockbridge, or Berkshire County, or of books written in the town. These books are not circulated outside the library, except to special students or for special reasons, but it might be possible for this and other small libraries to lend from such local collections through the inter-library loan system to students elsewhere. For instance, it is impossible to buy a copy of one of the best known of early American novels, Miss Sedgwick's "Hope Leslie," and probably few libraries have preserved it. It has an important value in American literature and history and possibly a student could not obtain it elsewhere than, through inter-library loan, from the Stockbridge Library.

R. R. BOWKER.

THE LIBRARY SCHOOL AND THE LIBRARY*

BY JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Librarian**Drexel Institute Library and Director Drexel Institute Library School*

A LIBRARY school has one perfectly definite task to perform; to fit its students to do good work in libraries.

Some of the educational problems which vex preliminary schools seem less important here; for instance, while no educational institution can plan its courses without regard to their effect upon character building and upon the development of the power to study, in a library school whose entrance requirements are at all stringent, successful candidates may be presupposed to have attained a degree of development along these lines. It is assumed that they are ready to apply their previous training and to work with independence and self-reliance upon subject matter chosen strictly upon the principle of giving them technical and professional training in the science and art of library work.

If the purpose is to produce those who are capable of good work in libraries, the success of such a school must depend upon the relations it establishes with libraries.

A school is something like a dictionary, which no longer dictates but records good usage, yet, if it does that in such a manner as to establish confidence, it gains a certain authority and becomes a factor in establishing usage.

The desirable relations to establish between libraries and the schools seem to be, first, that of mutual knowledge; second, that of co-operation during the period of training; third, of confidence on the part of libraries in the results of the training.

Turning first to the question of how mutual knowledge is to be obtained.

It is not the easiest thing in the world, for an intimate acquaintance with the actual working of any library or school comes only by years of service in it, and, indeed, even then to thoroughly appreciate it one ought also to be an outsider and see it from the reader's standpoint, if one could only be "two men," like Prince Karl. It is not the general principles of library science I

am thinking of, but accurate knowledge of their concrete application and results in individual libraries.

On the side of the school the elements, imperfect as they are, which make for such knowledge are:

The actual library experience of the teaching staff. Though necessarily limited in time and kind it must be, nevertheless, the touchstone that is applied by them in interpreting the work of all libraries; consciously or not it forms their basis of comparison, however much observation and reason may enlarge their conceptions.

Unless the points of view of members of the teaching staff are so radically opposed that there can be no working agreement, it seems to me that the greater the diversity of experience and even of opinion between them, the better. There need not be lack of harmony because there is not complete uniformity. It is not a bad thing, necessarily, for students to realize that two instructors, presumably equally well versed in library science, differ on the question of the divine right of the accession book. It at least forces the students to think it out, and so makes them less likely to be open to the reproach later that they simply do automatically what was taught in the schools, without regard to existing conditions.

The actual experience of the staff needs to be supplemented by acquaintance with other library workers, not merely through their contributions to professional literature, but by the personal contact in such meetings as this at Atlantic City, and in those of smaller groups. Teachers and students can get on these occasions first hand knowledge of the forces at work in the library world. The visits of the schools to the libraries, despite the weariness of the flesh that the visited and the visitors own to, still are indispensable means of acquiring knowledge.

One of the best methods by which students prove the worth of a library, is by work in it as one of the reading public. With critical faculties alert to see the librarian's

*Read at bi-state library meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., March 4, 1910.

side, and yet with the reader's desire to obtain service, the student has an invaluable opportunity to study library workings. Notwithstanding the inconvenience and loss of time involved, I suspect students who have not the completest equipment in the libraries attached to their own schools, often gain more than they lose in doing much of their work in outside libraries.

Another means of imparting knowledge is by the inclusion in the curriculum of as thorough a course as conditions permit in the history of libraries and the library movement; with special attention to modern and peculiarly American developments and to the men and women who are and have been the moving spirits in library extension.

Happy the school which is privileged to hear vital topics of library work presented by those who are actually engaged in it. The lectures by such men and women in the schools have far more effect than is due to the mere words they say, for the students realize that these are the people who are "doing things."

The last means the school can employ to gather knowledge is to collect as carefully as may be the material peculiar to individual libraries. Nothing is too trivial to throw light on their workings, so if we beg for reports and reading lists; blanks, examination questions, accounts of apprentice classes, and of the endless activities the up-to-date library indulges in, hear with us and consider that our motive is good.

On the side of libraries it is perhaps harder to acquire reliable knowledge of the work of the schools, they may see the printed curriculum, the syllabi, the examination questions, but that will throw little light on the actual methods of work, or on its quality. They must and do judge largely by the graduates whose work happens to come under their notice, even though they realize it is difficult to generalize from knowledge of a few persons.

If, in the busy life of librarians, more could find time to visit the schools, not only to give of their own experience but to gain knowledge of the actual class work, it would probably add to the store of mutual knowledge. A librarian who selects books takes the trouble to scan many publishers'

lists that he buys no books from, he looks with critical eye at bindings which he may desire later, why should he not take the trouble to investigate the sources whence he may wish to draw human material?

Friendly criticism, even if adverse, perhaps chiefly then, would be distinctly valuable.

The second relation to be desired is that of co-operation during the period of training. Here it must be the library which is the more important factor in establishing the relationship.

If, during a library course, students cannot be given actual practical experience in different types of libraries in the branches of work which they are taught theoretically, a very important part of library training is lost. Nothing but meeting people as they come into a library, and trying to satisfy their wants will clearly prove the necessity of accuracy and of patience, the virtues of routine as well as of the quickness of wit which can meet an emergency.

A library school is but seldom attached to a library of a type which will furnish the variety of experience desired, hence the schools are becoming more and more desirous of securing the co-operation of other libraries to serve as laboratories for them. Where such co-operation is obtainable, it is becoming the practice to require stated periods of actual library experience, either as a preliminary to the training, or between sessions, or as a part of the regular schedule during the period of training.

But though this may be eminently desirable for the students, is it not a burden to the libraries? They might easily say that the time spent in teaching the peculiar methods of one library might better be spent on one who would stay long enough to repay the time and energy, for that in the comparatively short period for which students would stay, their work would not compensate for the time spent in instruction and oversight.

If the student's practical work comes before the training begins, there certainly seems no answer to this. If, on the contrary, it comes after considerable training, the student's service ought to rise in value and especially in small libraries in districts where no trained workers are available, it often is a very real benefit to the library.

In the larger libraries, it would generally be more of a kindness from the libraries than a service to them, no matter how competent the student, provided she was not assigned to some matter of routine work which would be of little educational value, but it has been suggested that the staff of the school may give in exchange some instruction to the staff of the library which grants laboratory privileges.

The schools can also argue that the library spirit urges every library to do what it legitimately can to raise the standards of library work, where it can do so without real injury to its own interests and that the libraries can thus gain an opportunity to judge of the work of those who are about to offer themselves as candidates for positions. But where the profit is largely on the side of the school, it must wait for co-operation to come voluntarily, and acknowledge gratefully the help already given by those libraries which have granted opportunities for practical work.

Finally, we come to the point of the confidence of libraries in the results of the training in the schools.

I do not wish here to touch on the question of whether library school graduates are more desirable than members of apprentice classes trained for a special library. I firmly believe that general training in the theory of library science and in comparing the methods of many libraries is a better preparation for work in any one library than a course which is devoted to local methods, but study of many apprentice courses shows that their training may be far more than local. But, given library schools, what are the means of establishing confidence; how is each one separately to establish in librarians a respect for the results of its particular training?

Needless to say, it is impossible to expect the same results from schools with different entrance requirements, different lengths of course, unequal endowments and varying environments.

Yet surely one has a right to ask that any school which expects to be taken seriously shall send out graduates who recognize that the field they wish to enter is essentially one of social service, where enthusiasm and

efficiency must unite to produce acceptable results.

A school, to produce such graduates, needs to emphasize equally those essential qualifications. Let it start the growth of the idea that the library spirit is the most vital force in library work; that helpfulness is the great end in view, but let it not fail to make it as clear that this end is to be attained largely through efficiency in technical methods, and that therefore, and from no lower motive, cataloging, desk routine, clerical work and all the business detail which seem so tedious to master, must be rooted and grounded in students before they are capable of going out to do missionary work.

But library work needs more than enthusiasm and technical training, it requires an ever increasing knowledge of books and men and affairs. The public collectively knows so much more than the best equipped librarian that I sometimes marvel at the tone in which we dare to speak of it. While the school can do little to impart general knowledge, far less culture, it can at least insist upon its value, and try to keep alive the scholarly instincts of its students and arouse them to a livelier curiosity in the interests of the world around them, so that they may go out, as capable of doing good work in a large library as in a small one, as ready to be of assistance to a scholar as to a child.

If a school can send forth library workers full of enthusiasm, efficient and a thirst for knowledge, its training will deserve the confidence of librarians and will win it. Only the graduates can prove what the success of any school has been in living up to these ideals, and as their work is tested in the library world, either confidence in the results of their training, or a distrust of it arises, and whether either library or school mediated it, one relation or the other establishes itself.

If mutual knowledge and co-operation lead to sympathetic understanding and confidence, the purpose of the school has been fulfilled, for it will have sent forth workers capable of rendering service, and the libraries will give them the chance to perform it, for even here the right kind of laborers are few compared with the field.

SHAKESPEAREAN EDITORS PAST AND PRESENT*

BY HORACE HOWARD FURNESS, JR.

SHAKESPEARE's years in London are those which are mainly interesting to us—the years which saw him producing those plays which for all time stand as monuments in our literature. This period is comprehended between the years 1585 and 1611. His first appearance as a dramatist was, however, not until 1591 or 1592.

The first play which came from his pen was "Love's Labor's Lost." It bears all the marks of a young poet. Shakespeare's first work was that of rewriting and altering older plays. The trilogy of "Henry VI." was thus altered by Shakespeare from an older play of unknown authorship, entitled "The contention of the noble houses of Lancaster and York."

In 1592 Robert Greene, dying in poverty left a tract, addressed to Marlowe, Nash and Peele, which he entitled "A groatsworth of wit, purchased with a million of repentance," and in this there is undoubtedly an allusion to Shakespeare's rising popularity; Greene says "There is an upstart Crow, beautified with our feathers, that with his Tygers heart wrapped in a players hide supposes he is as well able to bumbast out a blanke verse as the best of you; and being an absolute 'Johannes Factotum' is, in his own conceit the only Shake-scene in a countrie." There is in this a paraphrase of a line in the third part of "Henry VI.," namely: "O Tiger's heart wrapped in a woman's hide." This possibly points to the fact that Greene was the author of the older play and therefore represented the younger poet's alterations.

Shakespeare, indeed, may be said to have begun as an editor himself; but the tables were soon turned and the editor was edited by others. There are two standards of the text of Shakespeare, that of the Quartos and of the First Folio. The former were copies of the separate plays published in Shakespeare's lifetime and the latter was the collected edition of all his plays published in 1623—seven years after his death. It may thus be seen that the chief value of the Quartos as the authentic texts lies in the

fact that they might possibly have had the advantage of Shakespeare's revision. The First Folio was edited by two of Shakespeare's fellow players—Heming and Condell. In their address to the reader they say: "What he thought, he uttered with that easiness that we have scarce received from him a blot in his papers." The First Folio is not by any means a well edited volume. It abounds in misprints and, in some cases, serious omissions. Its chief value lies, however, in the fact that sixteen plays appear for the first time in its pages, and for these therefore it is the only authentic text. Among these are "The Tempest," "Twelfth Night," "Julius Cæsar," "Macbeth," "Antony and Cleopatra."

The edition was probably two hundred and fifty copies, of which one hundred and fifty-six are now known to be in existence. Nine years later, in 1632, appeared the Second Folio. It is practically a reprint of the First, with a few of the misprints corrected and some additional ones. It was published by a different firm of publishers. The Third Folio, which appeared in 1664, is chiefly interesting in that it contains seven plays which had not been included in the two former issues; these are, however, not considered as authentic and are not included in modern editions of Shakespeare. Many unsold copies of this Folio were destroyed in the Fire of London in 1666, and it is therefore more rare than the issue of 1632. The Fourth, and last, Folio appeared in 1685. It differs little from that of 1664. Nicholas Rowe, whose edition of Shakespeare was issued in 1709, may be given the first place among modern editors. He followed the text of the Fourth Folio; in only one or two instances was he guilty of repeating some of its misprints, and in numerous others he corrected errors of the metre. He also added lists of the names of the characters to many of the plays, where such had been omitted in the Folio, and numbered the acts and scenes in several others. He prefixed a life of Shakespeare by way of introduction. The next editor was Alexander Pope. He lacked many qualifications of an editor. His

*Read at bi-state library meeting, Atlantic City, N. J., March 5, 1910.

knowledge of philology was not great and his acquaintance with the contemporary writers of the Elizabethan period was small. He says in his preface: "I have discharg'd the dull duty of an editor, to my best judgment, with more labor than I expect thanks, with a religious abhorrence of all innovation, and without any indulgence to my private sense or conjecture." His performance was very far from this assertion. The work was a disappointment to the many friends of Pope, inasmuch as it was a failure with the public. Shortly after the appearance of Pope's edition his many errors both of omission and commission were glaringly set forth in a volume entitled "Shakespeare Restored," by Lewis Theobald.

Theobald was a classical scholar of the first rank, and was moreover deeply read in early English literature. Pope was not one to suffer such an attack to pass unnoticed, particularly as Theobald was but little known in the world of letters. His retaliation took the form of a satire entitled the "Dunciad," which was the epic of the dunces, and Theobald was given the foremost place as king of all the dunces. Pope's influence as a critic was at this time supreme and his bitter abuse of Theobald, for the most part unjust, has unfortunately done much harm to Theobald, who was infinitely Pope's superior in point of learning. The whole controversy may be read at length in Lounsbury's volume, "The text of Shakespeare." It is an unprofitable task to review the work of each successive editor, but among the great ones must be mentioned Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose preface alone is a masterpiece in Shakespearean criticism. In 1773 appeared the first of the so-called Variorum editions, under the editorship of Johnson and George Steevens. The name Variorum applied to any edition means that it contains the notes of the *various* editors—not necessarily all editors or commentators. There are several Variorum editions, but the best known is that of 1821, edited, from notes left by Edmund Malone, by Boswell, the youngest son of Johnson's biographer. Malone was the first who attempted to form a table of the plays of Shakespeare in their chronological order.

Among later editors the name of J. P.

Collier has attained prominence owing to the charge brought against him of forgery of notes found in a copy of the Second Folio. Collier maintained that he was incapable of such sagacious emendations; and at all events the evidence is purely circumstantial as regards Collier's actual intent to deceive.

The New Variorum edition had its beginning with the meetings of the Shakspeare Society of Philadelphia, and it was to avoid the loss of time occasioned by discussion of that which former writers had already decided, that all material which had appeared since the Variorum of 1821 was arranged under the passages to which it related. Shakespearean comment and criticism has so increased that now in order to make the work in any way complete, the number of volumes consulted for the preparation of a play is between four and five hundred.

BI-STATE LIBRARY MEETING AT ATLANTIC CITY, MARCH 4-5, 1910.

THE 14th annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association was held at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, New Jersey, on Friday and Saturday, March 4 and 5, under the most auspicious circumstances, the program being very good, the weather delightful, and over two hundred and fifty members and friends helping to make the meetings successful. As in the case of last year's meeting, the New Jersey Association held two special sessions before the regular joint session. The report of these sessions is given at the close of the report of the general sessions. The first regular session was held on Friday evening, March 4, with Dr. Robinson in the chair, the Hon. Franklin P. Stoy, mayor of Atlantic City, making the opening address of welcome as usual.

Miss E. R. Neisser, of the Free Library of Philadelphia, read a paper on "Library facilities for the blind in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware," in which she gave full and interesting information on the subject. The paper will be printed in full or in part in a coming number of the JOURNAL.

Mr. John Russell Hayes, librarian of the Swarthmore College, followed with some verses "In praise of books."

Miss June R. Donnelly, librarian Drexel Institute and director Library School, read an interesting paper on the "Library school and the library," which is printed in this number of the JOURNAL.

Mr. George W. Cable, that most delightful writers of stories of one of the most charm-

ing parts of our country, gave a reading in his inimitable manner from "Dr. Sevier" and "Old Creole days."

The second session, held on Saturday morning, March 5, 1910, was under the direction of the New Jersey Library Association, and is covered in the New Jersey report given below.

The third session was held on Saturday evening, March 5, with Hon. Thomas Lynch Montgomery in the chair.

Hon. Edward Casperson Stokes, ex-governor of New Jersey, gave an exhaustive and interesting address on "Lincoln in the making of the American."

The last paper of the evening, by Horace Howard Furness, Jr., Esq., was a thoughtful discussion on "Shakespearean editors past and present," which is also printed in this number of the JOURNAL.

Mr. F. W. Faxon, chairman of the Travel Committee of the A. L. A., presented the plans of the committee for the conference, which will be held this year at Mackinaw Island in June, and also of the International Congress at Brussels in August.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary.*

NEW JERSEY MEETINGS

The New Jersey Library Association held the first of its special sessions at the Hotel Chelsea on Thursday evening, March 3. The library was presented from the standpoint of the school by Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, of New York; from the standpoint of the club by Mrs. Frank A. Pattison, president of the New Jersey Federation of Women's Clubs, and from the standpoint of the public by Judge A. T. Sweeny, of Newark. All the papers were most ably given. Dr. Leipziger spoke of the history, the former varied government, and the ideals of the New York public libraries and the school libraries. He made a plea for co-operation between the school and the library, and for adherence to those ideals which will result in the fusion of the many nationalities that come to our shores in search of that opportunity that to them spells America, into a nation that will not imperil the future of our democracy.

Mrs. Pattison read a paper defending the women's clubs along the lines of most frequent attack, and urged a co-operation and sympathy which will make for the welfare of both.

The needs of the inhabitants of the "open country" and the practical assistance the neighboring libraries could give to the more isolated communities, was the theme of Judge Sweeny's talk. He spoke with a broad sympathy that has come from a wide experience. The influences of the Granges upon the growth of country life, the many desires which spring from this education that comes from association, and the part the library

could play in helping this portion of the public to realize these desires, the value to the farmer of an agricultural education and the ability of the library to supply this when lacking, were a few of the points which brought home to Judge Sweeny's audience a realm of neglected opportunity. He named Professor Voorhees, of Rutgers College, as being one of the men whose influence is most felt, and whose books should be more widely read in agricultural circles. The "Training of the farm boy" and the "State and the farmer," by Dr. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell, and "Chapters in rural progress," by Mr. Butterfield, should be freely circulated from those libraries having farming districts within their radius of influence. He urged the distribution of authoritative literature on practical subjects, and made a most eloquent plea for that kind of sympathy which will make every librarian classify her people as well as her books and fill their need accordingly, so that their acquisition, their care, their make-up, their hidden treasure, their poetry or tragedy of life will fill his heart with the same amount of interest and responsiveness that now comes from the acquisition and care of a well bound book. If the same degree of analysis, the same desire to place in an appropriate place, the same earnestness to give to the world for its uplift the people who come or who must be brought to the library were bestowed upon the public as is now bestowed upon a book, then indeed the library would fulfill its function and would be a vital force in every community where Carnegie or the women have placed it.

Friday morning 13 topics of interest from various standpoints were discussed in short papers. Book-selection, government documents, reference work with schools, economic administration, periodicals, local history and civil service for librarians being among the topics of interest.

Friday afternoon an informal reception in the rose room of the Chelsea was greatly enjoyed by the many who attended.

Saturday morning the New Jersey program included a paper by Miss Adeline A. Buffington, of Madison, N. J., on "Some problems confronting small communities and the libraries' part in solving them." She set forth the opportunities of the library as a distributing center for information about civic problems. Miss Clara H. Whitmore talked on "Women's work in English fiction," and Professor Johnstone on "Practical application of child study." Professor Johnstone spoke from his experience as a worker along educational lines, covering a number of years, and as the present superintendent of the Vineland (N. J.) Training School for Backward Children. His talk was instructive and entertaining, and strong plea for tolerance in dealing with children of all grades of intelligence.

EDNA B. PRATT.

NEW NATIONAL LIBRARY OF BRAZIL, RIO DE JANEIRO

THE following information concerning the new National Library, erected by the Government of the Federal District, is furnished by Vice-Consul-General Joseph J. Slechta, of Rio de Janeiro.

The new National Library which has just been opened to the public is of special interest because of the share which American enterprise and material have had in its erection and equipment.

The architect and consulting engineer to whom credit is mostly due for providing a beautiful and appropriate structure as the home of the National Library is General Souza Aguiar, who acted as commissioner for Brazil to the World's Fair at Chicago, and again at St. Louis. General Aguiar's familiarity with the United States has operated to bring about a distinctly American style in the structure and its equipment, appropriate for the purpose for which it is intended.

American structural steel was used in the modern steel framework of the building, and the general plans for book stacks, floor spacing, reading rooms, etc., bear evidences of the architect's familiarity with American library buildings and methods. All the fixtures, such as bookshelves, filing cases, reading tables, desks and chairs, were supplied by a Jamestown (N. Y.) metal furniture manufacturer. This order was given through a British firm doing business in Rio Janeiro.

Local furniture manufacturers sought this order, but two weighty considerations had to be taken into account in the purchase of these supplies: (1) The desirability of securing fireproof material throughout; and (2) the supplies being imported by the Government. No duties had to be paid, which made the American fireproof goods very much cheaper than that for which the wooden furniture of local manufacture could have been purchased.

American manufacturers are further represented in the building by four electric elevators and by several electric dumb-waiters for book service. A pneumatic tube and book-carrier service was also to have been supplied by an American concern, but the order had not been given at the time when the administration of General Aguiar came to a close, and under the new administration the order was given to a German company.

The interior art decorations of the building were executed under the direction of an American artist, and they have been done in a most creditable manner. The decorations are simple and appropriate to the general scheme of the building, being particularly noticeable for the absence of gaudiness.

The book stacks and files are to have an estimated capacity of over 1,000,000 books and pamphlets. The total cost of the building and equipment is a little more than \$1,500,000.

THE TREATMENT OF RESERVED BOOKS

ONE of the most notable features which differentiate pedagogical method of to-day from that of 20 years ago is the lessened reliance placed upon text-books and the increased employment of collateral reading. The rise of the practice of assigning definite passages to be read in connection with the topic of the day has introduced into the college library the problem of caring for the demand thus created. The books in which the assigned readings are contained are commonly segregated from the main collection and assembled in some readily accessible place such as one end of the reading room. It has been customary to provide duplicate copies of those most in demand, the expense of such duplication being met in a variety of ways which need not concern us at this time. Some arrangement of the books by subject is common, and in some instances there is an interior grouping by which the books for a particular course stand together. In the majority of libraries, so far as I am informed, the reserved books stand on open shelves and the students help themselves freely. The universal drawback to this plan has been that which is common to the open shelf system in general, but intensified by the fact that many persons frequently desired the same book at the same time. Probably few college librarians need to be reminded of the loud and constant complaints caused by the abuse of the reserved books. The proportion of the latter that was missing at the most critical times was simply scandalous. The number of books permanently alienated from library ownership was large, but the number temporarily abstracted was larger. Some of these were incorporated for the time being into the chapter libraries of the various fraternities and others were hidden behind the cyclopedias on the quarto shelves until the readers returned from lunch or from class. In either case the student who was too slow or too honest paid the penalty. As examination time drew near every important book on the reserve shelves was continuously unaccounted for. Increased duplication was often suggested as the remedy, but this simply spread the idea that books were cheap and plentiful and there was less reason than ever to return them. In our library we came to the conclusion that the principle of the square deal demanded that this state of things should cease. It was found easy to convince the authorities that the moral effect of unhindered pilfering was bad for the undergraduate body and they cheerfully appropriated the money needed to place the reserves under supervision of a special attendant. It was felt also that the helplessness of the library management to prevent abuse of the books

tended to render it less respected by the students and that the substitution of strict accountability for lawlessness would be of educational value. Accordingly we had a delivery counter erected across one end of the reading room and the reserves shelved behind it. On the counter is an iron grating with a window in the center similar to the cashier's window in a bank. Immediately behind this grating, to the right and left of the attendant, are arranged those books which are in most constant demand, so that they can be instantly handed out by the attendant without leaving her post. The bulk of the reserves is shelved on wall shelves, arranged alphabetically by author in one alphabet, thus enabling us to employ untrained attendants in this department. Two attendants divide between them the 14 hours of the library day. Each book is provided with a book slip bearing the author, title and call number and having spaces for about 30 signatures. There is also a column at the right in which is indicated the hour the book is due. When a book is issued the slip is stamped with the time at which book is due and presented for signature. It is then filed by author. The time limit is two hours and is indicated by a time stamp showing the quarter hours, which is moved ahead every 15 minutes by the attendant. The stamp also shows the day of the month so that a book may not without detection be kept 26 hours instead of two hours. A sample impression of the stamp would read 25 4.30 p.m. A book may be renewed for another two-hour period if not in demand. Overdue books incur a fine of 25 cents, which experience has shown to be ample for our constituency. Frequently the fact that a book is late is not detected before the student has left the window. In such cases a memorandum is made of the circumstance and the next morning notice of the fine is mailed. In case a second notice brings no response, the student receives a letter from the librarian warning him that if the fine is not paid within 48 hours his name will be sent in to the University authorities for discipline. I have to write a letter of this character not more than once or twice a month. Only twice last year did any further step become necessary. After this system was first installed the income from fines averaged \$15 a month, but later as observance of the regulations became more general it fell to \$8 or \$9. During the first two or three weeks of operation we received many complaints from persons who had incurred fines but were apparently anxious to evade settlement. Nearly every imaginable cause short of direct supernatural intervention was alleged in excuse of their failure to get the books back on time. As these excuses were uniformly rejected, even at the risk of occasionally letting some one

suffer unjustly for the common good, complaints soon ceased and are now practically unknown.

The professors who make much use of reserved books in their courses have without exception expressed their hearty approval of the present arrangement, although one or two were inclined to have doubts when the intention of introducing it was first announced. I am impressed by the general verdict of the faculty that the moral effect of ceasing to encourage lawless disregard of the rights of others is alone a sufficient justification of the innovation. Student sentiment is in general equally favorable to the scheme. I had an interesting opportunity to get an idea of what the students really thought of it. Soon after its introduction a number of themes treating of the new reserve system were handed in to the rhetoric department. These uniformly spoke well of it on account of the equality of opportunity guaranteed by it.

One advantage attending the closed reserve shelves is the possibility of making temporary use of books not belonging to the library. We now have not the slightest hesitancy in accepting for use in this department personal copies belonging to professors and books borrowed from the City Library. In this case we simply write on the book slip in the space for the call number "City Library" or "Prof. Wolfe," as the case may be, and have no fear of loss. Some professors reserve a few books and change these every week or two, while others employ the same books for a whole semester or longer.

The reserve shelves are the only part of the library to which the entire student body does not have free access, although the collection amounts to 90,000 volumes. Except at meal hours the number of persons in the main reading room seldom falls below 200. From this it may be seen that we have an additional reason for providing a place where any book may be made secure which is likely to be in considerable demand for a short time for debaters or others.

I have heard it suggested that the expense of maintaining special attendants to administer this department was out of proportion to the value of the books which would be stolen if not under supervision. We make no pretense that this is a measure of economy but consider it justified on the score of increased efficiency like the maintenance of a reference librarian.

This reminds me that our reserve attendants have attained a gratifying proficiency in quasi-reference work of an elementary nature. They know what to give the student who wants to find the Articles of Confederation or something about Chinese education.

WALTER K. JEWETT.

SUMMARY OF LIBRARY LEGISLATION FOR 1909

DURING the past year and including the legislative session of Vermont in December, 1908, there have been 50 laws relating to libraries enacted in 20 states. The majority of these were amendments of existing statutes intended to furnish more convenient and satisfactory methods of carrying out established systems of library control and support.

The state and law libraries and the salaries of those in charge have commanded considerable attention, the changes being uniformly in the direction of enlargement of service with a corresponding increase of compensation. Three states—Montana, Pennsylvania and Texas—have specially provided for legislative reference work in connection with their state libraries, Pennsylvania in particular on a very liberal scale. In New Hampshire the library of the State Historical Society is to be administered jointly and in the same building with the State Library.

The administration of the school library system, the levying of a tax for its support and the preparation of book lists have engaged attention in Iowa, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

The methods of creating and handling public library funds, the limits of the library tax rate and the local library privileges in towns and districts have been the subjects of special legislation in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Utah. In New York the library law, formerly a part of the university law, has been merged with that in the general education law of the state, with some changes in the arrangement of sections, but without change of form or substance.

In Vermont and Washington the library laws of recent years have been consolidated and rewritten, with the intent of placing their various provisions and amendments in more logical and harmonious relations. Some new features have been introduced. In Vermont the aid already given by the state to small towns for establishing libraries may be continued in the years following if a total for the state of not more than \$1000 a year is required for such additional aid. Books given by the state may be recalled by the commission if, at any time, after due notice, the libraries aided fail to meet proper requirements in the care and use of such books. A school of instruction for librarians may be held annually by the commission, and the expense of personal attendance may be paid by the city, village or town to which the library represented belongs. The cost of transporting travelling libraries for school use may be paid from school funds.

In Washington a feature of the new law is that library boards shall not only appoint their own chief librarians, but must also adopt a system of competition and examina-

tion under which all other appointments are made. This provision puts the library examination in the place of any like inquiry from any municipal civil service board and places librarians like school teachers under the full jurisdiction of their own department of service.

Five states—Illinois, North Carolina, Tennessee, Utah and Texas—created commissions for library extension. The Illinois commission has three members, two of whom are appointed by the commissioners of the state library with the state librarian as the third member. In North Carolina there are five, including the state superintendent of public instruction, the state librarian, two persons named by the North Carolina Library Association and one appointed by the governor. In Tennessee there are five—the state superintendent of public instruction, the state librarian and three persons named by the governor for terms of two, four and six years, their successors to serve for six years. In Utah, where the commission is to aid both public libraries and public gymnasiums, there are five commissioners appointed by the State Board of Education; and in Texas, where the commission is a Library and Historical Commission, the superintendent of public instruction and the head of the School of History in the State University are *ex-officio* members, and three are named by the governor. This commission controls the state library and appoints the state librarian, who becomes their secretary. It will be noted that the state librarian is distinctly recognized in four of the five new commissions and the superintendent of public instruction in three.

The most interesting development of the year is found in the law of California establishing a system of county public libraries. In any county the board of supervisors may call an election to be held with the annual election of school trustees to approve or disapprove the establishment of a library to be supported and used by the people of that county. Towns or cities which make objection through their municipal boards at least five days before the election are omitted, but may subsequently be received into the system on their withdrawal of objection. Three of the supervisors shall be chosen to act as trustees of the library, who shall elect a librarian, whose competency shall have been certified by high authority, to have direct charge of the library and its branches. An existing public library may be selected for headquarters or a contract to serve the county may be made with a city or town owning such a library. The state librarian is the recognized head of the system, all county libraries coming under his general supervision. The county organization may be annulled by a two-thirds vote of all the voters at a special election held to determine that question only, and in no other way can any town or city

once included in the system withdraw from its privileges and obligations.

This latter difficulty is considered by many to be a serious objection to the law, and the answer is made that if one considerable town or city should withdraw after such a system is once established, its further success would be greatly impaired, and that therefore such a step is inadmissible. The great advantages offered are those of efficient management and a large extent and variety of resources offered to all, which to very many would be quite out of reach on any narrower basis. For a scattered population or for a county containing only one large city or town, the plan might be ideal. But in a county where two or three or more growing centers of population are competing for leadership, there would almost certainly be a strife for advantage, and the library might be hopelessly involved in a political contest. Existing libraries would be greatly embarrassed, and there may be a question also whether a large library is likely to find its most effective and appreciative board of management if chosen by the county board within the limits of its own members.

A town might find itself committed to the county scheme against the better judgment of its citizens by an unexpected and irremediable vote of a political body, and the commercial possibilities of so centralized a political system cannot be overlooked.

W. R. EASTMAN.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

THE 10th annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association will be held Easter Monday and Tuesday, March 28 and 29, in Toronto. The meeting should be marked by a record-making attendance, a deep interest in all the proceedings and a general discussion of the live topics to be presented. The topics to receive special consideration will be The small library, and Technical education in the public library. The first of these topics has been discussed at the 11 public library institutes held throughout the provinces during the past year. On the second topic under consideration the special Committee on technical education will present its report, which promises to be a valuable discussion of the subject. Also, Mr. E. F. Stevens, librarian of the Pratt Free Library, will give an address on the subject.

On June 11, 1900, a small group of Canadian library workers met in McGill University Library and began to plan for an association of library people in Canada. In the 10 years that have passed since its inception the Association has more than justified its existence and has proved itself an efficient and inspiring working force in the progress of Canadian library development.

ON PROTECTING PAMPHLETS*

THE pamphlet problem is not one of getting, nor yet of using, but of keeping them without undue cost or care. Indeed, has not cost made them pamphlets?

In its origin a printed work is put forth unbound because its publisher does not care to assume the expense of binding it. Such a work reaches a library, is laid on its Procrustean bed and becomes either a volume or a pamphlet. A library volume, then, means a printed work, bound, or worthy of binding, or big enough to be bound. And a pamphlet likewise means a printed work, unbound, and which in all likelihood will remain unbound. The question of cost or expense has caused the book to begin life unbound, and this is at least one, if not the main test, whether it shall remain a pamphlet.

What is this expense which thus prevents binding? A good average cost for binding an ordinary book in cloth is 50 cents. This price is the same for trade work, whether for a few pages or up to three inches thick. Except for rare books or works to be greatly used few thin volumes are bound at this price. So that an average cost based on works of 100 pages or over would be one-half a cent or less per page. To exceed this is to make it an expense too great for the ordinary pamphlet.

If pamphlets cannot be bound in the ordinary way, they must still be preserved by the library, and some means of protection against wear and tear of handling must be provided.

The following general axioms are presented for consideration:

1. A pamphlet is an unbound printed work of less than 100 pages (or thereabouts), which it does not seem worth while to bind.
2. To bind a printed work at a higher cost than half a cent a page is a matter for careful consideration.
3. No pamphlet shall reach or stand upon the shelves of the library unprotected.

This brings us to protecting and preserving pamphlets in so-called temporary binders.

Among the commercial binders those made by Gaylord Brothers, of Syracuse, N. Y., are the cheapest brought to the writer's attention. These come in various sizes. The following are nearly standard and may be cut to fit: 6 x 8, 6 x 9, 7 x 9½, 7 x 10, 8 x 11. The cover of the pamphlet is removed if it is in addition to a title-page, and being cut by a photo-trimmer (which it is worth while to have) is pasted on the cover of the binder.

The pamphlet is then pasted in the binder by means of the gummed strip. The majority of pamphlets require also that they be fastened in by some additional means; otherwise, after only a little usage, the inner pages will part company with the outer sheet. An Acme wire stapler will correct this and fasten the

*Presented at the meeting of college and university librarians of the Middle West, Chicago, Jan. 7, 1910, revised to include the discussion.

pamphlet securely in the binder. Certain thin pamphlets can be sewn in very easily.

The cost of the Gaylord binder averages $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and the time of pasting, stapling and trimming costs about $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents, making the total cost for the average pamphlet 7 cents. Hence for any over 14 pages the cost per page is $\frac{1}{2}$ cent or less.

The Miller cloth flap binders made at Albany, N. Y., come in any size, but cost about 4 cents more each, thus increasing the cost to 11 cents per pamphlet. Paste must also be used, as the strips are not gummed.

For pamphlets 22 to 24 pages the cost is $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per page, and of course less for thicker ones.

Regular trade binding can be put on pamphlets rather cheaply if done in lots. They can be sewed 2- or even 3-on in plain boards and no lettering. One lot the writer knows of was done for 19 cents each, hence for any over 38 pages this conformed to the $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per page standard. Many were of less pagination. Some contracts have been let to supply pamphlets in cases as cheaply as 10 cents each. Such a library is fortunate and should make the most of that rate.

Dissertations and pamphlets from abroad are supplied in board binding with paper label at 20 cents apiece. These are very satisfactory, but must needs number 40 pages to be as cheap as we desire.

Many dissertations on one subject in a special seminar library are perhaps best preserved in pamphlet boxes. For example, in a classical library all the dissertations on Polybius are put in one box in alphabetic order, and the student sorts them over to find the one best suited to his research. A substantial transfer box such as is used for correspondence is good for this purpose and costs 35 cents. Holding about 50 pamphlets its cost is about $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per pamphlet, and of course a good deal less per page. A box modelled on the lines of the telescope satchels also makes an excellent storage for such collected pamphlets.

Music is also well preserved in the Gaylord binders, especially sheet music. Quartettes and similar scores cannot be pasted in. For them a Gaylord cover without the gummed strip and with tapes at the front edge has been found satisfactory at an initial cost of 7 cents.

Unbound annuals and similar continuations are a great perplexity until they can be bound. Groups with numbers missing or awaiting the quinquennial or decennial cumulation for binding may be protected in the following ways:

1. Put in manila case, costing $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents, making the protection about $\frac{1}{2}$ cent a number. The page cost is past reckoning.
2. Put in a wooden pamphlet case; these cost 25 cents each and hold about 10. Thus the cost per copy is $2\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
3. Put in an expanding binder, such as the

Chicago or Simplex, costing about 40 cents. These also require stapling as for the Gaylord binders, otherwise the insides will fall out and get lost. They soon get unsightly and are hard to keep in repair. As one will hold about 25 pamphlets the cost is about 2 cents each.

On the score of cheapness, the pamphlet box at the end or beginning of a class probably carries the day, but this is good for storage only. The staple pamphlet in a Gaylord binder approaches a bound book and may well be treated as such by the library. Ephemeral brochures (if such can be rightly determined) may be housed in the *omnium gathrum* of a subject, but it is but an expedient. Some day they will either be rendered more available by closer classification and cataloging, or they will be discarded altogether. Meanwhile the vertical file, whose chief use has been for correspondence, trade catalogs and reference lists, offers possibilities in this line which have been but little considered for pamphlets.

F. K. W. DRURY.

GERMAN SUBJECT CATALOGS

GOTTFRIED ZEDLER in *Zeitschrift für Bibliothekswesen* for December, 1909, reviewing "Ueber den Schlagwortkatalog. Mit Regeln für die Stadtbibliothek Zürich," by Wilhelm von Wyss (74 p.), and "Alphabetisches Schlagwortverzeichnis . . . der Stadtbibliothek Zürich" (158 p.), has the following to say:

"The Schlagwortkatalog [dictionary catalog of subjects] has only recently begun to win deserved appreciation in Germany, . . . since the appearance of the Georg Schlagwortkatalog or since Hinrich's annual systematic survey has had a subject index added to it. . . . For scientific libraries of large size a systematic catalog might be preferred. But increasing specialization of science and the necessity of rapid orientation make it necessary also for the large German libraries to pay more attention to the subject catalog than formerly. An attempt to explain the theory of the subject catalog in German had not been attempted hitherto. All the more welcome is the present publication, with which the librarian of the Zürich Stadtbibliothek fills this want." But Zedler objects to Wyss's plan of combining the subjects (catchwords) with a systematic survey. The subject of a given book, says he, should be given the most pregnant expression in the catalog-heading, and all systematizing must be avoided. For that limits its elasticity and usefulness. In the Zürich catalog, for example, smaller localities are entered under the country, e.g., Spaichingen under Wurtemberg, Jericho under Palestine, Sanetsch Pass under Berne. But this rule is not consistently followed; Jerusalem, for instance, forms a heading for itself. Nor is the user helped by references, at least not for localities. And, finally, the catalog is much too full. F. W.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION*

LIBRARY SECTION

On February 11th and 12th, 1910, a meeting of the presidents of the National Education Association sections was held, with the secretary and President Joyner, at the Hotel Manhattan, New York. This meeting was attended by 16 of the 18 section presidents, and was called to consider programs and other matters relating to the convention of the N. E. A. to be held in Boston, July 2-8, 1910.

At this meeting the several presidents presented tentative programs, which were fully discussed. It was found that enough material was at hand for more sessions than could well be provided, and that there would have to be some cut in the amount of the program proposed. It was also found, upon comparison of program with program, that certain subjects might profitably be discussed before two or more sections. It was, therefore, arranged that where possible joint round tables, or sessions, should be held.

The program of the Library Section, as presented, provided for two full sessions, and one round table, the maximum time allowed by the constitution. At one session it was proposed to present the subject of library training of teachers, in normal schools, with if possible some statement of its advantages from teachers who have received this kind of training. It was proposed that the second session be devoted to the subject of the high school library, to make it a national gathering of high school librarians, and others especially interested in this phase of library development. For the round table it was proposed that the reference use of libraries, by elementary school pupils, should be the subject.

Dr. James V. Sturgess, principal of the Geneseo (N. Y.) State Normal School, will present the subject of the training of normal school students in library matters and methods. Miss Ida M. Mendenhall, of the same school will gather information on the subject from teachers who have received this special training, all of which will be discussed fully. Mr. William McAndrew, principal of the Washington Irving High School, New York,

*Action looking towards the discontinuance of its library department was taken by the National Educational Association at its annual meeting in Denver July 3-9. This action was involved by the proposed reorganization of the Association through which, it was considered, unnecessary duplication would result by the continuance of the library section. Upon further consideration it was determined to postpone any reorganization of the Association until its coming annual meeting in 1910, at which definite action will probably be taken as to whether the library department shall be dropped from the sections of the Association.

At the Council meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago, in January, a resolution was adopted in protest on the part of the American Library Association at the impending action of the N. E. A. to discontinue its library section.

will have the leading paper on the best use of the high school library, and Mrs. Silas B. Maltby, librarian-in-charge of the Tompkins Square Branch, New York Public Library, will have charge of the point round table, with the Elementary school section, leading the discussion on the reference use of libraries by pupils in elementary schools.

The Board of presidents accepted the program as proposed, but recommended that the round table be a joint one, with the elementary school section. President Mott of that section agreed to this, and it was so arranged.

As chairman of the A. L. A. Committee on co-operation with the N. E. A., the president of the Library section invited President Joyner to address the A. L. A. at its coming convention. This invitation was made at the request of President Hodges, of the American Library Association. The dates of the two great conventions being the same President Joyner was unable to accept. He said, however, that he would appoint a substitute, should the A. L. A. so desire.

As chairman of this committee, the president of the section asked permission to arrange an exhibit, and to have this exhibit mentioned in the official program. An outline of the exhibit was given, providing for:

- 1st. List of books for children, graded lists, and so on.
- 2d. A small professional library for teachers (about 150 vols.), with additional bibliographical material related thereto.
- 3d. A collection of professional magazines for teachers, to include magazines of special subjects.
- 4th. The A. L. A. publications.

Permission to hold this exhibit was granted. The A. L. A. has apportioned the sum of \$25 to be used by the Committee on co-operation.

The A. L. A. exhibit will be in charge of Miss Mary E. Robbins, of the Simmons College Library School, who will be aided by the students of the School. Mr. Wadlin, of the Boston Public Library, will co-operate with Miss Robbins in buying and locating the collection.

The matter of the continuation of the Sections in the present form was discussed informally. It would seem that the way for putting into operation the recommendations of the Committee on reorganization is not quite clear. It has been suggested that the programs and success of this year's section meetings will very likely have a certain bearing on the matter when reopened.

This report is made in this form, covering the Library Section of the N. E. A., and the Committee of the A. L. A. on Co-operation with the N. E. A., to the officers of both of these bodies, because both are so nearly related this year; especially through the joint round table and the proposed exhibit.

EDWIN WHITE GAILLARD,

DANISH LIBRARY MEETING

IN the pamphlet *Beretning om det 1. Alminleige Danske Biblioteksmode paa Landsudstillingen i Aarhus 3-4*. (August, 1909; [ed. by V. Grundtvig.] Aarhus, 1909. 30 p.) is given a somewhat fuller account of the first general Danish library meeting than the one printed in *Bogsamlings-bladet*, 4 v., nos. 5 and 5b. The sessions, five in number, were held in the lecture room of the exposition, being presided over by H. O. Lange, chief librarian of the Royal Library of Copenhagen. Papers were read by A. S. Steenberg, "On the present state of the Danish library movement;" by Miss Anna Monrad, "On children's libraries of the U. S.;" by V. Grundtvig, the librarian of Aarhus City Library, "On the education of librarians;" by Mr. Lange, "On the library movement outside of Copenhagen;" and by V. Madsen, "On a Danish index to periodicals." Lively discussions followed each paper, being participated in by a number of the librarians present, some 140 all counted.

The report of the proceedings clearly indicates that Danish librarians have awakened to the acknowledgment of the fact that the public library movement must be taken up in full earnest, if Denmark shall not be left completely behind not merely by this country and England, but also by Norway and Sweden. Yet a note of hopefulness prevailed, Mr. Steenberg showing a marked advance during the last few years, while Mr. Lange outlined a system of coördination, which is as yet only in its childhood even in this country. He advocated the establishment of a central library in each of the 18 provinces (Amts), in organized co-operation with the scientific libraries especially of the capital, as well as with the local public libraries.

The preparation of the manuscript of an annual literary index, covering some 800 periodicals and annuals, is already under way, and the government will be asked to support the undertaking. J. D.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION MEETING AT EXETER, ENGLAND

IN a recent letter to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* American librarians who intend to attend the International Library Congress at Brussels commencing Aug. 28, on behalf of the Council of the Library Association, and also on behalf of the Corporation of the City of Exeter, are heartily invited to visit Exeter and to take part in the proceedings of the Library Association. With a view to this the week commencing Sept. 5 has been fixed for the Exeter meeting, and the meeting will conclude with an excursion on the following Friday.

The librarian of the British Museum, Dr. Kenyon, is the president-elect for the year and will preside over the proceedings at

Exeter. Exeter is not only a most interesting and historical town, but is situated in the midst of a charming district, and is within easy reach of Dartmoor, Exmoor, Torquay, Plymouth, Ilfracombe and Bristol. One of the interesting features of the meeting will be a lecture by Mr. Theodore Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, on "American libraries," which will be open to the general public. The letter is signed by L. Stanley Jast, honorary secretary of the Library Association, and by H. Tapley-Loper, city librarian of Exeter and local secretary of the annual meeting of the Library Association for 1910.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF LIBRARIANS AT BRUSSELS, AUGUST 28-31, 1910

THERE are nearly forty reservations thus far made for the special A. L. A. steamer sailing Aug. 6 from New York City. A few places can still be had, but the committee must urge all who contemplate going to send the \$10 deposit at once to the Bureau of University Travel, Boston, which will have charge of the party. This deposit can be refunded up to May 1, in case of any change of plans, so that it is necessary to send it at once if there is any chance of a stateroom being needed for Aug. 6. Some prefer to go earlier, and others wish to stay longer. All these desires can be gratified if every one will write at once stating what is preferred, and smaller parties for England or Italy, etc., can be arranged.

F. W. FAXON,

Chairman Travel Committee.

(Address for all matters pertaining to foreign trip, care Bureau of University Travel, Boston.)

RESOLUTIONS ON SUBSCRIPTIONS TO PERIODICALS

AT the meeting of the League of Library Commissions in Chicago, Jan. 3-4, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions protesting against the increase in prices of periodical subscription rates through agencies.

Resolutions were drafted as follows:

WHEREAS, It appears that the Periodical Publishers' Clearing House is an organization discriminating unjustly against libraries in subscriptions to periodicals, therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this section of the League of Library Commissions that the League and all its members and affiliated libraries should give their moral support to the Cleveland Public Library in its fight against the Periodical Publishers' Clearing House as a combination in restraint of trade; and furthermore that this section of the League urges its members and affiliated libraries to use every effort within their power to have the discrimination of the aforesaid clearing house declared unlawful by the United States courts.

(Signed) M. S. DUDGEON, Chairman.
FRED B. WRIGHT.

American Library Association

MACKINAC CONFERENCE

The Conference of 1910 will be held at the Grand Hotel, Mackinac Island, beginning June 30 and lasting one week. Parties will be organized to travel together from New England, the north Atlantic States, Chicago and the region south of Chicago. A feature of the travel this year will be the possibility of making the last portion of the journey by the large and comfortable lake steamers which reach Mackinac Island from Duluth, Chicago or Milwaukee, Buffalo, Cleveland or Detroit.

The Grand Hotel has a capacity of not less than 800. The maximum rates, one in a room, with bath, are \$3.50 per day; minimum rates, \$2.50 per day. In all rooms where there are two persons separate beds will be furnished when requested. In all there are 435 rooms, of which 200 have baths. The Casino at the Grand Hotel has a capacity of 1000. There is one room 120 by 20 feet in size, several parlors with a capacity of between 50 and 100 each, and a large sun parlor which will be available for meetings. The hotel will open June 30 to accommodate those who arrive by boat from Chicago on that day. The regular season for transients will not open until July 5. A. L. A. members who wish to remain at the Grand Hotel after the conference can do so at the rate given them during the conference.

A post-conference trip of a week will be planned, covering probably a portion of Georgian Bay and some part of the Ontario lake regions. All rates and details will be announced later. Mr. F. W. Faxon, Fenway, Boston, will have charge of the New England party and post-conference trip. Mr. C. H. Brown, Brooklyn Public Library, will arrange for the other eastern delegates, and Mr. John F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library, is travel committee member for the middle west.

COMMITTEE ON BINDING

THE firm of E. P. Dutton & Co. has decided to issue a special library edition of Everyman's Library. All the books in this library will be bound practically according to the specifications of the A. L. A. Committee on binding. The entire library may be obtained in cloth at the uniform rate of 35c. a volume, or in half pigskin at 60c. a volume. The advantages of these books are many:

1. It brings within the means of the smallest library the best literature of all times at a cost which is prohibitive to none.
2. The books will be so strongly bound that they will never need to be rebound. When necessary to withdraw from circulation they can be thrown away and new copies purchased.

3. They occupy very little space and are so cheap, so durable and artistic that the large libraries may find it advantageous to get a large number of duplicates of the more popular titles.

4. The fact that the special edition will be kept in stock and can be obtained at short notice adds largely to its value.

Harper Brothers some time ago bound in the special library binding copies of the following: Cruise of Canoe Club; The prince and the pauper; Boys of '76; Little lame prince; Canoe mates; Toby Tyler; Ben Hur.

About half of the number of copies so bound are still in stock, and can be purchased either from Harper direct or through regular agents. Care must be taken, however, to specify the special library binding, otherwise the regular edition will be furnished.

State Library Commissions

NEW ENGLAND LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

A meeting of the New England Library Commissions was held in Hartford, Jan. 12-13. Five states were represented by Arthur H. Chase, of New Hampshire; Mrs. W. B. Smith and Miss Frances Hobart, of Vermont; Miss Lily Sohler, Miss Nina E. Browne and Hiller C. Wellman, of Massachusetts; Walter E. Ranger, of Rhode Island; Charles D. Hine, Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson and Miss Caroline M. Hewins, of Connecticut. The subjects discussed at the first session were: Work with public schools, travelling libraries, home libraries and the use of foreign books. Mr. Wellman was requested to prepare an expression of the meeting's opinion on school libraries for printing.

The second session was held in the Capitol the next morning, a representative from Maine appearing in the person of J. H. Winchester, who had arrived after the close of the previous meeting. The visitors were first taken to see the Connecticut Public Library Committee's "plant" in the fifth story of the Capitol, travelling libraries, travelling pictures, charts, statistical blanks, etc. The subject which occupied their attention for the rest of the morning was the organization of libraries, assistance in cataloging, etc.

The problems to be solved by members of library commissions differ in the different states. In Massachusetts, every town but two has a free library of its own, and those two have a right to take books from the next town, while in Maine, there are but 77 public libraries to 421 towns. In New Hampshire, books are sent out through the State Library, but in Rhode Island and Connecticut, the library interests of the state are under the board of education. In Massachusetts and Vermont the members of the commission are appointed by the governor. An

executive committee was appointed to take charge of the next meeting, which by invitation of Mr. Chase, is to be held in Concord, N. H., and will probably be in connection with a joint meeting of the library associations of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

At the public meeting in the afternoon, 65 persons were present, most of them librarians or trustees of libraries in different parts of the state. Hon. Charles D. Hine, in his introductory speech, spoke with much feeling of the late Nathan L. Bishop, of Norwich, a member of the Connecticut Public Library committee for more than 16 years.

Miss Nina E. Browne, who is at present acting as secretary of the Massachusetts Library Commission, read a paper on "Help for the lazy—librarian or reader."

Edwin White Gaillard, head of the school department of the New York Public Library, spoke on "Our greatest crop: the child and the immigrant." He said that the coming population must be recruited through the birthrate and immigration. The problems of education are almost endless, and have recently been partly expressed in an article in *Lippincott's Magazine*, entitled "Something wrong with our public schools," which maintains that we teach, but do not educate, that many high school graduates cannot read, write, cipher or spell correctly.

Every community should study its own needs. Mr. Gaillard spoke in praise of the Hartford evening schools, the Evening High School, and the School for Delicate Children with regard to the playgrounds movement, it is largely due to the published reports of the Playground Association that 335 cities now have them. New York, with its foreign population, is more like a state than a city. It has as many Bohemians as Taunton, Mass., has inhabitants, as many Germans as the whole population of Boston and Hartford, as many Poles as there are people in Springfield and Hartford, besides Slovaks, Russians, Swedes, Chinese, Italians, Finns and others. The New York Public Library has 57,000 volumes in the modern languages of Europe, and last year its circulation of these books was 345,000. It has been found best to employ in the library branches persons who understand these languages. The question is asked why we should tax ourselves to provide books in foreign tongues for immigrants, but we are taking their own money that they pay in taxes, and using it for them. We have less to fear in anarchistic tendencies if they are treated fairly. The Webster branch, on the uptown East Side of New York, is in a Bohemian neighborhood, and is a community center, with literary and musical clubs and a circulation of Bohemian books as large as of adult English. After a while, however, the Bohemians begin to read English books. If America is a cruci-

ble, cities are the bottom of the melting pot, and education through libraries is the flux that is going to reduce foreigners into good Americans.

In answer to questions, Mr. Gaillard described the growth of modern Bohemian literature, its beauty and power and the attractiveness of its books for children, which in print and illustrations are a lesson to American publishers. The meeting adjourned in time for tea and a social half-hour in the Hartford Public Library.

IDAHO STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

The biennial report of the State Library Commission of the State of Idaho, 1907-1908 (23 p. O. 1908), gives such sections of the political code as relates to the establishment of libraries and also outlines the work of the Commission. At the date of this report there were 144 libraries in circulation and many applications on file that cannot be filled because of lack of books, cases and shipping crates. To secure one of the travelling libraries it is necessary that a library organization should be organized, this association to be composed of at least six persons who are taxpayers and who are willing to provide for the care and self-keeping of the books. The officers having been elected the secretary may make a request of the Secretary of the Commission that their community be made a travelling library station and request also that an application blank be sent to be filled out by six members of the Association who will be responsible for the books. This blank when signed by the required number must be returned to the Secretary of the Commission. Instead of changing the travelling library cases every four months whether the patrons have read the books or not they will be changed at request of the librarian of the station at any time after a case has been in a station four months.

Nearly every school district in the state has a school library.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY EXTENSION COMMISSION

The headquarters of the Illinois Library Extension Commission which was initiated by the passage through the legislature of a bill known as the Library extension bill, signed by the governor on June 14 and becoming a law July 1, 1909, will be for the present in the Public Library, Decatur, till suitable rooms can be found at Springfield. Many members both of the Senate and House in the state legislature gave their personal support to the bill of which the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs was an ardent champion, having given early and earnest effort to the establishment of a Commission in Illinois. Two hundred and twenty-five libraries averaging 50 or more volumes each have been given to the Commission by the

Federation and these volumes are now being revised. These volumes will form the nucleus for a good circulating department. Miss Eugenia Allin has been appointed as organizer of the Commission and assumed her duties on March 1.

MARYLAND PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

There is now before the state legislature a bill to abolish the Maryland Public Library Commission. The purpose for the proposed action is to give fuller scope to the State Library Commission.

MASSACHUSETTS FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The 19th report of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission (109 p. O.) covers the work of the commission from Dec. 1, 1907, to Nov. 30, 1908. Under "Library news and notes of progress" brief reports of the various Massachusetts libraries in alphabetical arrangement are given, covering p. 9-79. The expenditures of the commission for the year show a total of \$1546.25. Of this sum \$2000 represents the appropriation for aid to libraries; \$203.66 was expended on book lists to all the libraries in the state; \$189.43 on printing, postage and expressage.

The work of the committee on libraries of the Woman's Education Association has been intimately connected with the work of the commission. The list of books recommended for purchase, especially by smaller libraries, prepared by this committee is supplied by the commission to each free public library in the state. The Association supplies without public expense all travelling libraries used in Massachusetts. The Association has now 73 of these libraries which contain 2050 books; 15 of these libraries are special libraries and 12 are juvenile libraries.

Every town in Massachusetts has the benefit of a free public library.

The Library Art Club continues with increased efficiency the circulation of exhibits of photographs and other works of art.

NORTH DAKOTA PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION

The first biennial report of the North Dakota Public Library Commission (1907-1908) covers 102 pages and contains several illustrations. The report of the secretary covers some 31 pages. The Commission was organized March 14, 1907. On Oct. 1, 1907, Miss Zana K. Miller, visitor of libraries under the Wisconsin Commission, assumed control of the work in North Dakota as a librarian and director. The travelling library work in North Dakota is of special importance owing to the scattered population and the large number of farming communities. The work of the Commission during the period covered by this report was hampered by the need of a larger appropriation, and the financial need is emphasized in the

report. A legislative reference department was begun shortly after the establishment of the Commission and the resulting collection quickly outgrew its quarters. Members of legislature were notified after election as to the scope and purpose of the department and offers of assistance made to them. The preparation by the department of summaries of special legislation is another important feature of the work of this department, which is under the direction of Mr. Sveinbjorn Johnson. Several appendices are attached to the report, the first of which gives the "Histories of [North Dakota] libraries" covering some 15 pages.

State Library Associations

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association was held at the Public Library of Bridgeport, Feb. 24, 1910. There was a fair attendance.

Owing to the illness of the president, Mr. Keogh, the chair was filled by the vice-president, Mr. Thayer, of Hartford. A brief address of welcome was made by Judge A. B. Beers, a director of the Public Library.

The secretary's and treasurer's reports and the annual reports were read and accepted. The association has a membership of 222, 70 new members joining in 1909. The expenses for the year were \$103.10, leaving \$86.34 in the treasury. A committee to make the nomination of officers for the coming year was named by the chair. The members were Miss Hewins, Mr. Borden and Miss Hayden. Miss Robbins brought greetings from the Western Massachusetts Library Club, with an invitation for the association to hold a joint meeting with the other New England states during the early part of June. The matter was referred to the executive board with power to act.

The first paper of the morning was by Mr. William A. Borden, of the Young Men's Institute of New Haven, on the "Subject classification of fiction." All fiction is not included in this scheme. Standard and popular authors are left in their alphabetical places. The 7000 volumes of fiction in the Institute Library are about equally divided between the two arrangements. If the library owns duplicate copies of standard authors a copy is classified. After one year of trial, without advertising, two-fifths of the fiction circulation comes from the classified shelves. Miss Sperry made a motion that the state association publish Mr. Borden's scheme and the list of authors. After some discussion it was voted to leave the matter with the executive board with power.

This was followed by a symposium, "The other librarian's way," three-minute talks on improved methods, time-savers, etc. Many topics were touched on from library indexes

and flexible glue to automobile delivery of books.

At the afternoon session the nomination committee made its report, which was accepted and the officers re-elected for another year.

Miss Robbins, of Simmons College, spoke on "Our next of kin," the making as it were of a library will for the guidance of the people who follow us.

Dr. Frederick W. Kilbourne, of the Brooklyn Public Library, next spoke on "General dictionaries of the English language." He traced the evolution of the dictionary from its beginnings to the 1910 edition of Webster's New International.

The last speaker was Professor Chauncey B. Tinker, of Yale, who spoke on "Dr. Johnson and the age of conversation."

FLORENCE RUSSELL, *Secretary*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The regular monthly meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held in the Public Library, Jan. 26. Mr. A. V. Babine, custodian of the Yudin Collection, Library of Congress, read a paper on "Impressions of Russian libraries," in which he called attention to the scarcity of libraries in Russia, Moscow and St. Petersburg having the two public libraries. Mr. W. A. Slade, librarian of the National Monetary Commission, then read a paper on "The library of the Monetary Commission, with notes on libraries of other committees and commissions at the capitol." The speaker pointed out that while the libraries of the Senate and House of Representatives loan books to congressional committees, some of the committees have accumulated libraries dealing with the subjects within the scope of their activities. This is especially true of the Committee on ways and means and of the Finance committee on foreign relations, which has brought together a library on international law and diplomacy. The library of the Monetary commission is housed in the Senate office building in a specially constructed stack-room. Its collections deal with banking and currency, and is especially strong in foreign material and United States documents. The plans for the library's increase are along the large lines laid down by the commission for a thorough investigation of the monetary and banking systems of the world.

At a regular monthly meeting of the Association, held in the Public Library, Feb. 16, there was, instead of the usual formal program, a round table discussion of recent reference books. Miss Grace E. Babbitt lead the discussion on general reference books, Mr. G. M. Churchill on reference books in the social sciences, Miss Eunice Oberly on those in agriculture, Professor A. F. Schmidt, librarian of George Washington University, on

language and literature, and Mr. Edwin Wiley on American history. A large number of books was brought to the attention of the members, the new Webster's International Dictionary and the loose leaf encyclopedias receiving especial attention. Eight new members were elected, and after the meeting light refreshments were served.

MILTENBERGER N. SMULL, *Secretary*.

Library Clubs.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

At the February meeting the club was the guest of the staff of the Newberry Library. The club was welcomed by Mr. Carlton. Mr. Andrews, the dean of Chicago librarians, gave a few reminiscences, followed by Mr. Legler, who spoke of the cordial relations between the librarians and the libraries of the city.

The club was fortunate in having Miss Van Valkenburgh, of Milwaukee, and Mr. Faxon, of Boston, present. Miss Van Valkenburgh brought greetings from the newly organized library club of Milwaukee, and Mr. Faxon told of the travel arrangements of the Brussels Conference.

The Bonaparte dialect collection, the Ayers Indian collection, examples of the recent Thibetan purchase, and other of the rare treasures of the library were then open to inspection.

There were 150 present.

EDWARD D. TWEDELL, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

A meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held jointly with the New York Library Club on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 24, 1910, at Packer Institute, Brooklyn, the president, Miss Hume, in the chair.

The speaker of the occasion was Mr. H. W. Fullerton, director of the agricultural experiment stations at Medford and Wading River, who spoke on the subject of Long Island. Mr. Fullerton's unbounded energy and contagious enthusiasm aroused his audience to a faith in Long Island's unlimited opportunities for development along many possible paths, especially along agricultural or gardening lines. Mr. Fullerton illustrated his talk with lantern pictures of exceptional beauty.

At its close a vote of thanks to the speaker was moved by Mr. Frederick Stevens, and also to Packer Institute for the use of the hall.

EDITH P. BUCKNAN, *Secretary*.

MILWAUKEE LIBRARY CLUB

The librarians of Milwaukee have effected an organization with 28 charter members to be known as the Milwaukee Library Club, its purpose being a general study of library progress and the encouragement of good fellowship.

The club members represent the following phases of library work: the public library with all its departments and branches, college library, normal school library, public school libraries, and the municipal reference library.

The officers are: president, Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, Milwaukee Public Library; vice-president, S. A. McKillip, South side branch Milwaukee Public Library; secretary and treasurer, Miss Delia G. Ovitiz, Milwaukee Normal School Library; other members of the executive board: Thomas Willis, Jr., Municipal Reference Library, and Miss Martha J. Hornor, Milwaukee Public Library.

DELIA G. OVITZ.

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

The third meeting of the season of the Pennsylvania Library Club was held on Monday evening, Feb. 14, 1910, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. We were glad to welcome Miss June Richardson Donnelly, librarian of Drexel Institute and director of the Library School, among the new members.

The president, Dr. Lucien Moore Robinson, introduced the speaker of the evening, Mr. William R. Reinick, who gave a very concise and interesting illustrated lecture on "Book-worms," giving an outline of a theory which he contends will be found to be true, when further researches are made by chemists, biologists and entomologists, and that is, that the insect ravages are in part due to the poisons that are used in the paper making, bindings, etc., and that the poisons are beneficial to insects; also that the eggs of these insects, in a number of cases were originally in the raw materials used in paper making, and were incorporated in the manufactured product without having been destroyed, and when the proper conditions, such as heat and dampness, occurred, the eggs hatched and the worms proceeded to do the work that nature intended they should; that the holes, as though made by a shotgun, found in calf and sheep bindings, would be found to be done by a species of *Trichina*, which is known to infect the live sheep and cattle, and that poisons were necessary for the small forms of life for food and medicine.

The meeting was followed by a reception.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary*.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA TRAINING SCHOOL

The class of 1910 completed its organization in October, electing as president Miss Agnes Goss, of Athens, Ga.; vice-president, Miss Dagmar Holmes, Montgomery, Ala.; secretary-treasurer, Miss Gertrude Olmsted,

Bloomfield, N. J.; editor, Miss Randolph Archer, Chapel Hill, N. C.

On Oct. 20 the class entertained at a reception in honor of Mrs. Max Howland, formerly Miss Anne Wallace, the first director of the school. The occasion was in the nature of a welcome to Mrs. Howland, as it was her first visit to Atlanta since her marriage two years ago.

In December Mr. Chalmers Hadley gave two interesting lectures to the class, his subjects being "The work of the Indiana Library Commission" and "Library architecture."

NOTES OF GRADUATES

Miss Margaret S. Bryan, '09, has been appointed assistant in the Tompkins Square Branch of the New York Public Library.

Miss Lieze Holmes, '09, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library of Americus, Ga., to succeed Miss Mary B. Palmer.

Miss Claire Moran, '07, has been appointed assistant in charge of the night work in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Miss Mary B. Palmer, '09, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library of Charlotte, N. C., to succeed Mrs. A. S. Ross.

Miss Katherine G. Seon, '09, has received a temporary appointment in the New York Public Library.

Miss Susan Simonton, '07, has been appointed organizer of the Carnegie Library of Barnesville, Ga.

Miss Louise Smith, '08, who has had charge of the night work in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, has been appointed librarian of the Anne Wallace Branch Library. Her place at the main library has been filled by Miss Claire Moran.

Miss Marion Weaver, '09, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Goodwyn Institute Library, Memphis, Tenn.

JULIA T. RANKIN, *Director*.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY SUMMER LIBRARY COURSES

Columbia University has issued the following announcement of courses in Library economy to be given during the Summer Session under the general direction of Miss Helen Rex Keller, of the University Library:

These courses offer to librarians and teacher-supervisors of school libraries opportunity to add six weeks of systematic instruction to library experience. It is not a substitute for the one or two years' training of the library schools.

Courses 2 and 3 are restricted to librarians and teacher-supervisors of school libraries.

1—Bibliography. Lectures on manuscripts, history of printing, incunabula, mechanical printing, book illustrations, bookbinding, bibliophiles, old libraries, book auctions, books about books. 2 points. Miss Mildred A.

Collar, librarian to Hon. D. B. Fearing, Newport, R. I.

Study of the standard works of reference, general and special encyclopedias, dictionaries, annuals, atlases, indexes to periodicals, general literature and government documents. Miss Catherine S. Tracey, librarian Reform Club Library, Columbia University. Miss Helen Rex Keller, Columbia University Library.

Lectures on general bibliography by Mr. W. Dawson Johnston, librarian of the University, and on the bibliography of special subjects by professors of the University.

2—Book-selection and book-buying. Aids and methods in selection of books, with especial reference to co-operation with other libraries. 2 points. Miss Keller, Miss Isabella M. Cooper reference librarian, Newark Public Library.

Selections of children's books. Miss Clara W. Hunt, superintendent Children's Department, Brooklyn Public Library.

Lectures on book-buying and book-publishing in New York City, trade bibliography and foreign book markets. Mr. Joseph Plass, assistant, Order Division, Library of Congress, Mr. Frederick Hicks, Columbia University Library.

Visits will be made to libraries, publishing houses and binderies.

3—Cataloging, classification. Lectures and practice work in dictionary cataloging and Dewey decimal classification. Text-books required: Decimal classification, A. L. A. Catalog rules, A. L. A. list of subject headings. 2 points. Miss Keller. Miss Stella Doane, reviser, instructor Drexel Institute Library School.

There will be lectures by the librarian of the University and prominent librarians of New York City on the history of libraries, and the history of the book, book-buying, maps, prints, manuscripts, and other subjects to be announced later.

There are no formal examinations for admission to the Summer Session of the University. Students will be admitted to such courses as they are found qualified, by the respective instructors, to pursue with advantage.

The tuition fee for any course or courses is \$30, with a registration fee of \$5. Students will be permitted to take all the courses in Library economy, or a combination of courses selected from this subject and other departments of the Summer Session, aggregating not more than 6 points. Related courses in bookbinding, story telling, literature, languages, the social sciences, history, etc., are offered in the Summer Session. Students attending any course are required to do the full work assigned to the class. The three courses in Library economy are planned to fill the entire time of the student, six to seven hours a day, five days a week.

For complete statement of courses and all particulars write for announcement of the Summer Session to the secretary of the University, New York, N. Y.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

On Jan. 25 the class had the pleasure of hearing a lecture on "Bookplates," by Mr. T. W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, who also exhibited a number of bookplates from his own collection.

The second term opened on Feb. 1, with an enrollment of 22 in the class, and Miss Donnelly entered upon the duties of the directorship.

The Alumnae Association gave a reception in the picture gallery of the Institute on Friday evening, Feb. 11, which afforded a pleasant opportunity for some of the Drexel graduates and the new director to become acquainted. Among the guests of the alumnae were a number of the libraries of Philadelphia.

Notice has been received of the following appointments:

Emily S. Glezen, 1909, librarian, Niles Library Association, Niles, O.

Arline Kingsley, 1909, cataloger, Johns Hopkins University Library.

Mr. Reineck, chief of the department of public documents in the Free Library of Philadelphia, repeated before the students on Tuesday, March 1, the illustrated lecture on "Bookworms," which he recently delivered before the Pennsylvania Library Club. Some interesting theories were advanced concerning the insects which ravage books.

The school migrated to Atlantic City to attend the bi-state meeting on March 4-5. It was a pleasant initiation into association meetings, with the judicious mixture of program and out-of-doors for which library gatherings are famous. An impromptu Drexel luncheon brought together more than 40 graduates and students.

The picture bulletins made by the school this year have a wide range of subject and considerable originality in treatment. They were placed on public exhibition in the Great Court of the Institute on March 10.

J. R. DONNELLY, Director.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following lectures by visiting librarians have been given in the Advanced administration course:

Feb. 18. Miss Harriet A. Wood, "The Cedar Rapids Public Library." This was a discussion of the administrative problems likely to occur in a public library of moderate size.

Feb. 24-25. Miss Emma V. Baldwin, librarian's secretary, Brooklyn Public Library, "Office routine and methods in a large public library" (2 lectures). Miss Baldwin's lectures were a detailed discussion of the

methods and records necessary in the central office of a large library with branches.

The course in Administration of small libraries began Feb. 10 with a lecture by Mr. Wyer on "Library finance." The course is under the direction of Miss Zaidee M. Brown, state library organizer. The lectures are supplemented by required reading, some practice in simple library accounts, and other illustrative material essential in small libraries.

The school visited the Gloversville Free Library Monday, Feb. 21, as a part of the regular library visit. Mr. A. L. Peck, the librarian, explained most interestingly the characteristic features of the library and its administration. Two of the trustees of the library, Hon. Daniel Hays and Judge A. D. L. Baker, provided a luncheon for the school at the Windsor Hotel.

As their annual entertainment to the seniors, the junior class gave a sleigh-ride Monday evening, Feb. 7. A dinner at Rensselaer followed the ride. F. K. WALTER.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

February is the month for field work, so the seniors are now away from the school-room atmosphere and are getting some practical work. They were assigned this year to the public libraries of the following cities: Evanston, Chicago, Rockford, Oak Park, Decatur, Joliet and Champaign. At the end of this assignment the class meets in Chicago for the annual visit and inspection of the libraries, binderies and book stores of Chicago, Evanston and Oak Park.

The junior class, 26 strong, accompanied by Miss Price and Miss Curtis, instructors, visited the neighboring city, Decatur, on Feb. 17. Through the courtesy of Miss Alice G. Evans, of the Free Public Library, Miss Eugenia Allin, of the James Milliken University Library, and Mr. Hermann Spies and Son, book binders, a very profitable day was spent. Tea was served at the University.

ALUMNI NOTES

Miss Marcia B. Clay, B.L.S. 1905, has been made cataloger in the Young Men's Mercantile Library, Cincinnati.

Miss Mabel Jones, B.L.S. 1909, is substituting at the Illinois State Normal University Library, Normal, during the illness of Miss Anne V. Milner, the librarian.

Miss Anne D. Swezey, B.L.S. 1903, has resigned from the staff of the University of Illinois Library to become librarian of the East Chicago (Ind.) Public Library.

Miss Beulah Giffin, 1908-09, of Lockport, Ill., is junior catalog reviser in the Library School this semester.

Miss Ola M. Wyeth, B.L.S. 1906, has been appointed temporary assistant in the University of Illinois Library. She will catalog the Heyne collection of books on German philology and literature.

Reviews

THE CURATOR OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY LIBRARY. By James Lachlan Galbraith, librarian and keeper of Hunterian books and manuscripts in the University of Glasgow. Glasgow, MacLehose, 1909. i+43 p.

At a first glance at this memorial sketch one is surprised to find that there is no mention of the subject's name or the period of his curatorship on the title-page. On reading the booklet, however, the explanation is found in the fact that William Purdie Dickson was the only person who ever had the title of Curator of Glasgow University Library and that it was abolished at the time of his death in 1901. Born in 1823, the son of a minister of the Church of Scotland, when ready for college he was sent to St. Andrews.

An interesting glimpse of his student days and of Scotch university library administration about 1840 is revealed in what he once told the author of this memorial sketch. "When I was a student at St. Andrews," said he, "I got out of the University library a German grammar. But before I was quite done with it the annual call-in of books came round, and I had to return the volume to the library. Then by the time the library was reopened I thought I would try to dispense altogether with a grammar. So I bought a copy of Schlosser's 'Weltgeschichte,' in 20 volumes, and read a volume a week, and by the time I had got through the 20 volumes I was able to read German with considerable fluency."

After graduation, having entered the ministry, Mr. Dickson was established sufficiently near St. Andrews to keep in touch with the University and to serve it in the capacity of examiner in classics. He took a special interest in the library and when the Scottish University Commissioners of 1858 began their work of investigation, he addressed to them a printed letter entitled "Suggestions towards the improvement of the University library at St. Andrews." That he placed a high estimate on the offices of a university librarian is evidenced by these words:

"That the library may be in character, availability, and usefulness what it ought to be, his true office and honor must be vindicated for the librarian; and, instead of the more mechanical manipulation of volumes being reckoned, as hitherto, the main duty of such an officer, the charge of presiding over such a collection, systematically suggesting and proportioning the selection of its acquisitions, noting and supplying its deficiencies, arranging and cataloging its contents, and facilitating by intelligence and sympathy the use of its resources to all concerned, must be acknowledged as equal in

responsibility, dignity and importance to any other academic function—requiring attainments more varied if not so deep—and affecting interests more general, and, moreover, more lasting.”

On result of the work of the Scottish Universities Commissioners of 1858 was the establishment of a chair of Biblical criticism in the University of Glasgow, and Mr. Dickson was called to fill it. Ten years after his coming to Glasgow he was made a member of the University library committee, and in the following year he was appointed convener of the committee. His offer to superintend the making of new catalogs and to classify the books according to something like a method was accepted by the University Senate, and in order that he might carry out his schemes with official authority the Senate created for him the special office of Curator of the library. As a guide in the construction of his new catalog he chose the rules laid down by Professor Jewett in the Smithsonian Institution report for 1853. The classification of the books was deferred until the removal of the University in 1870 to the West End of the city. Copies of the printed catalog were cut up and the titles arranged in three forms,—an author catalog, a shelf-list and a classed catalog. In regard to the latter Dr. Dickson said that “although the formation of such a catalog, in the strict sense, embracing all books and satisfying all critics has been justly regarded as an impracticable dream of theories it appeared to me that some attempt should be made in the case of a university library at an approximate arrangement of the books according to subjects, following so far the division of faculties and chairs.”

In 1888 Dr. Dickson published his booklet on “The Glasgow University library; notes on its history, arrangement and aims,” where he gave interesting glimpses of the various stages through which the institution passed. Since 1858, he here states, books have been “purchased by the Library committee upon recommendation or suggestion of the several professors, to whom schedules were periodically sent out for this purpose, while a book was kept in the library for the entry of such works, old or new, as should be suggested for purchase by other readers. The result has been a great addition to the resources of the library in all departments, although the sum at the disposal of the committee annually has been far from adequate to meet the demands made upon it, and its distribution over the several departments has not always been in due proportion to their needs. As a matter of fact, owing probably to various circumstances, the several professors have not all or always availed themselves of the privilege of sending in lists; and the lists actually sent have varied greatly in number, importance, and cost of books suggested, for, while

some content themselves with ordering one or two books at rare intervals, others rarely fail to send in a long list of their desiderata. The abeyance of a professor's action necessarily places his department at a disadvantage, while it leaves more money available to meet the claims advanced by the zeal of others who allow hardly a pamphlet to escape their vigilance.”

What Dr. Dickson stated in regard to his own University library can be applied equally well to others. “It is not to be regarded,” said he, “either as a special preserve for the professors or as a means of indefinitely multiplying the supply of ordinary text-books for the students, or as a book club maintained at the public expense for the graduates who are near enough to profit by it. It must endeavor to meet the demands of each class of readers, so far as may be consistent with a due regard to the claims of others.”

THEODORE W. KOCH.

JAMES, Montague Rhodes. A descriptive catalogue of the manuscripts in the College Library of Magdalene College, Cambridge. Cambridge, 1909. 59 p.

—A descriptive catalogue of the manuscripts in the Corpus Christi College, Cambridge. pt. I, nos. 1-100. Cambridge, 1909. 192 p.

In these two catalogs the provost of King's College gives in admirable form an exhaustive account of the various manuscripts found in two college libraries of the University. Too much cannot be said of the thoroughness of the scholarship displayed, or the completeness of the information given. They are, both, first-rate examples of modern scientific methods of cataloging manuscripts.

In the first catalog, the small but interesting collection at Magdalene is described. Of the 33 numbers, 7 and 8 are not in Haenel's “*Catalogi libr. manuscriptorum*” (1830), while four manuscripts mentioned by Haenel have since disappeared. The manuscripts are chiefly biblical and liturgical, among which we may note especially no. 5—an illuminated apocalypse of the 14th century; no. 19—an English version of the first three books of the *Imitatio*, 15th century. There is further a 13th century vellum manuscript of William of Tyre's history of the early crusades (22) and a late paper copy (17th-18th centuries) of Aristides. *De Musica* (28), the only Greek manuscript in the collection. Historically, the documents connected with the Earl of Bristol (no. 30), dealing with the years 1623-1626, may prove of interest.

One misses in the account of nos. 22 and 28 a statement of how far these manuscripts have been used by the editors of both texts.

Of the much larger collection at Corpus Christi, Dr. James has published, as yet, only the first part, consisting of 100 numbers. The

numbering retained is that of the last previous catalog (1777), while marginal references are made to two others, of 1722 and 1600.

The most interesting of the manuscripts here are no. 41, Bede's History, in Anglo-Saxon, of the 11th century; no. 61, a fine 15th century manuscript of Chaucer's *Troilus*, extensively used by Skeat in his edition; no. 70, a collection of English laws from Ira to Henry III., in which Magna Charta is given as no. 11, and called *aurea bulla*; no. 71, a manuscript of the 12th century, containing Macrobius and the *De Deo Socratico* of Apuleius; no. 81, a manuscript of the 15th century; containing Homer and the *Paralipomena* of Quintus Calaber—the only Greek manuscript here described.

There is the usual large number of theological and religious manuscripts of almost every sort, with a number of chronicles, several of Matthew Paris (nos. 16, 26, 56), the *Polychronicon* of Ranulph Higden (no. 21), etc.

Especially interesting is the copy of Thomas Aquinas, *super quartum Sententiarum*, printed on vellum in 1469 by Schoiffer of Mainz.

Palaeographically there are fine examples of round minuscule, the Bede above mentioned, a Bible of the 12th century (no. 2), and a Passional of the 11th century (no. 9).

MAX RADIN.

KATALOG DER MUSIKBIBLIOTHEK DES HERRN J. B. WECKERLIN, EHRENBIBLIOTHEKAR DES CONSERVATOIRE . . . PARIS. Music, Tanz, Theater. Versteigerung . . . 10-12 März, 1910. . . Boerner, Leipzig. . . . 16+ 172 p. large O. portrait of Weckerlin, facsimis. *Auktion* catalog of the library of J. B. Weckerlin, honorary librarian of the Paris Conservatoire, offered for sale at Boerner's, Leipzig, on March 10-12, 1910.

The collection is particularly rich in the departments of the *chanson*, the dance and the Psalms. The arrangement of entries is, in general, alphabetic, every title is numbered, hence few books receive double treatment. There are some subject divisions which seemed to the compiler of the catalog worth bringing out because of their particular interest, the rarity of the books listed under them, or the fullness of the collection in such subjects. Entries of very scarce works are enclosed within heavy black lines. Full bibliographical details are given.

The catalog opens with a typical auctioneer's introduction in French and German describing the collection, the arrangement of the catalog, and calling attention to the gems of the library.

J. B. Weckerlin was born at Guebweiler, Alsace, in 1821. He became under-librarian of the Conservatoire in 1869 and first-libra-

rian in 1876. Now, after labors of forty years, he will retire to his native land, leaving his treasures to the mercy of the auction shop. He has achieved some fame as a composer of *chansons* which have become popular in France, and have found their places on concert programs in other countries, but his special services to his muse are the publication of the results of exhaustive researches in the field of early French music. Although Weckerlin purchased and collected materials principally for his professional needs, he was of bibliophilic nature with a hobby for the bibliography of the dance and the Psalms of David. His library also contained many presentation copies of scores.

E. M. JENKS.

MOREL, Eugène. Bibliothèques. Paris, Mercure de France. 2 v. 1909.

While the subtitle states that this two-volume work is an essay on the development of public libraries in the two worlds, its purpose really is to describe the library organization and facilities of France; to contrast the libraries there with those in other countries, particularly England and America; to suggest needed changes in library organization in France, and to stimulate interest in developing a system of free public libraries there.

The library resources of Paris and of France are treated in great detail, the conclusion of the author being that Paris is rich in special libraries, but decidedly lacking in satisfactory libraries of general character. A number of the most important special libraries are described, such as La Mazarine, Sainte Genevieve and Le Musée Pédagogique. The Bibliothèque Nationale, of course, receives a great deal of attention, and the author believes that it is not fulfilling the true function of a national library, but is, in reality, forced to serve as a large public library owing to the lack of such a library in Paris. The Bibliothèque Nationale, British Museum and Library of Congress are compared, and many suggestions are submitted looking towards improvements that are necessary in order to place the Bibliothèque Nationale back to its former rank at the head of the libraries of the world.

A statistical table is given of the libraries in all cities of France of over 15,000 population, indicating the nature of the library, the number of volumes in 1845, 1884 and 1907, and the budget in 1884 and 1907. The author presents facts touching the support, growth and administration of French libraries which certainly are not creditable in comparison with conditions in England and America. He gives a severe arraignment of the whole system of library organization in that country. This system, which is called one of "scattering centralization," places the libraries partially under the control of the state, which

imposes certain regulations, inspects, aids in book selection, and even gives financial aid, but does not secure a co-operation between the libraries, nor a local centralization of library resources. Thus Paris has 82 municipal libraries, each of which under this system of centralization is practically independent, buys approximately the same books, chosen from the bulletin published as an aid to book selection. The result is that there are 82 small, poorly supported libraries scattered about Paris, not one of which has enough books to satisfy its patrons, nor can buy enough new ones to keep up interest in the library. The New York Public Library system, with its central collections, branches, substations, etc., is contrasted to this.

French libraries, partly because of this system and partly because of inactive administration, have failed to become active, aggressive institutions that arouse the interest of the people and secure support for the municipality. They do not meet the needs of the locality. The chief faults in administration are shortness of hours, not one of the popular libraries being open from morning to night. In Rheims, a manufacturing city of 100,000, the library is open from 10 to 4. Also they have no proper support to provide up-to-date books, and they do not have periodical rooms and children's rooms. From an American point of view, he says that France has no free public libraries. He contrasts Los Angeles with Rheims, both cities of the same size, with libraries almost equal in numbers, a little over 100,000 volumes. Los Angeles received about \$55,000 for support and Rheims about \$4500. Los Angeles had a circulation of 750,000 in 1904, Rheims of 8000. These figures indicate the difference between the average French library and the average American.

After discussing conditions, causes, etc., at length, Mr. Morel offers a plan for the organization of libraries in all France, and a program for a campaign to secure free public libraries. He would establish library centers at 100 cities, each center being equipped with a reference room, circulating room, periodical room, children's room and quarters for administering the libraries in that district. Then co-operating with these centers he would establish branches in about 1000 cities and towns, each branch having a nucleus of reference books and securing from a center frequent exchanges of books for reading and circulation. This would give a better library system than even the United States possesses.

The essential features of a free public village library, under the above system, should be:

1. Uninterrupted hours of opening from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
2. Special reading room where leading periodicals and works of reference are available.

3. Use of from 2000 to 5000 modern, up-to-date books.

4. Choice of a large selection of other books in the centers.

5. Children's room.

It should be stated here that Mr. Morel's ideas in regard to the French library situation are not in accord with those of the librarians in France. They believe, he tells us, that government supervision should be extended still more widely, while he thinks that there is too much of it already, and that more local responsibility is needed to arouse interest in the library.

The author discusses library conditions in all countries of the world, but gives particular attention to the growth of free public libraries in Great Britain and the United States, urging all French visitors to England to compare English libraries with their own. There is a good description of Mudiès Library and an account of the famous Times Book Club war.

General questions of library economy and library administration also receive discussion, such as Copyright, Catalogues, Classification, Bibliography, Administration of a library, Profession of librarian, etc. The author believes in access to shelves, and suggests a style of architecture adapted to its use.

The book is valuable because it gathers so many facts and figures that are most difficult to find elsewhere, and because it discusses so fully many phases of the work of a library, and because it gives the theories and ideas of an outsider on how a library should be managed in the interest of the people who use it. While it seems that it could have been condensed somewhat without loss of effect, the author forestalls this criticism by saying the book is not for the librarian, but for those ignorant of library affairs. The index is very full and complete.

From the introduction, it appears that chapters of the book appeared in different journals, and were severely criticised. Mr. Morel was for some years a dramatic editor in Paris, and has written several books.

MALCOLM G. WYER.

PHILLIPS, Philip Lee. A list of geographical atlases in the Library of Congress, with bibliographical notes. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1909. 2 vols. xiii, 1659 p., pagination continuous, large 8°.

Some years ago Mr. P. Lee Phillips, chief of the Division of Maps and Charts, Library of Congress, issued a "List of maps of America in the Library of Congress," which was described as an epoch making work. It revealed to the world the fact that in the Library of Congress was a wealth of cartographical material without rival in the western hemisphere.

In the preface to this volume, Mr. Phillips announced his intention to issue a second work in which the atlases in the Library of Congress should be minutely described. In the monumental work just issued he has fulfilled his promise.

Typographically, this "list of geographical atlases" is a model of its kind. The wide margins, the contrasts of type, and the scheme of indentation, all serve to save the eye, and make consultation easy. It was a work of no small magnitude merely to see such a book successfully through the press. The matter of proof reading alone calls for a knowledge of many languages, extensive cartographical information, and a remarkable power of detecting inaccuracies. Those into whose hands this editorial task fell, have done their work unusually well.

The preparation of the list itself extended over many years, the plans having been laid by Mr. Phillips even before the organization of the Division of Maps and Charts. The atlases that are described number 3470. Judging from the size of the two volumes, which together contain over 1650 pages, one would expect the number of atlases to be larger. Mr. Phillips states that it is not possible to compare his collection with those in other libraries, because no other library has published a full description of its atlas collection. But whether the collection be large or small compared with European collections, Mr. Phillips has made the best of it, and has described his volumes with a richness of detail which makes them doubly valuable. The modest statement in the preface that "the maps relating to America, plans of cities throughout the world, and material of some specific interest not usually found in atlases are brought to the attention of the student in bibliographical notes and contents," does not lead one to expect that individual atlases will be described sometimes to the extent of four or five pages. The information contained in these notes is of itself of permanent value, because many discoveries, valuable to the cartographer and historian, have been made during the compilation of the list.

The titles, with their numerous notes, fill the first volume. The arrangement is by geographical groups, commencing with atlases of the whole world. Next comes America as a whole, followed by its various subdivisions from north to south. Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceanica complete the large groups. Under each main heading there is a division into special and general atlases. The latter are arranged chronologically. The titles throughout the volume are numbered consecutively.

Volume 2, containing 450 pages, is devoted to an author list, and an index. The author list contains the full names of authors, with dates of birth and death whenever they could be found, and under each

name are short titles of the atlases with which the names are associated. The numbers refer to the full titles in volume one.

The index is a monumental work in itself, and adds 100 per cent. to the value of the list of atlases. It contains over forty thousand references, and fills 345 pages printed in small type. Authors and geographical subjects are thrown into one alphabet. Under the name of each author is an alphabetical list of subjects which are covered in the authors' works, with dates when they were published. Under the main subject headings, are lists of authors arranged chronologically, according to the dates of their publications. Numbers refer to the titles, notes and contents in volume one. The index, therefore, is the key not only to the authors and subjects of the atlases listed, but to the author and subject of every map mentioned in the notes and contents.

In this index under the heading "Publishers of atlases" is a complete list, with place of business, of the persons and firms which issued the atlases. This is a valuable innovation, because many atlases are popularly known by the name of the publisher, rather than by the author's name.

Mr. Phillips and his co-workers are to be congratulated on the successful completion of a large task. They have made all those whose work leads them into the field of cartography and geography permanently their debtors.

FREDERICK C. HICKS.

Library Economy and History

PERIODICALS

Pennsylvania Library Notes January, contains a graded supplementary reading list arranged by Mrs. G. G. Pond, State College, Pa., covering several subjects, and indicating the school grade for which the books are adapted. A brief resumé of the work of the commission during the year 1909 is given. In the travelling library work 480 collections containing 20,892 volumes have been sent out.

Public Libraries, March, contains "The library and the teaching profession," by Louis N. Wilson, and "The library and the foreign-born citizen," by Sarka Hrbek.

Wisconsin Library Bulletin, January-February, is a publicity number in which various publicity methods are discussed. A brief article is also included on "What can the public library do for men employed in car shops?"

The Library, January, contains "On the library at King Edward VI. School, Bury St. Edmunds," by A. T. Bartholomew and Cosmo Gordon.

Cardiff Libraries' Review, January, contains various short articles. "Some books on India," by S. K. Ratcliffe, and "Books and

bookmen," by Thomas Seccombe, are of especial interest.

Library Assistant, February, contains "Rating free public libraries," by H. Jason Saunders; "Two government enquiries into public libraries," by J. D. Stewart.

Library Association Record, February, contains "Bookbinding in Germany," by Cyril Davenport; "Parodies of the nineteenth century," by H. Grindle, and "History of library associations," by W. W. Howe. This last article traces briefly the formation of library associations in the United States, Canada, Europe and Australia. In South Africa there is not a library association, but the South African Association for the Advancement of Science has devoted a section to the discussion of "library topics."

Library World, February, contains "Books and periodicals on aeronautics," by Hubbard and Phillips; "A catalogue of the future," by S. T. Ewart; "National bibliographies," by R. A. Peddie; and part 19 of "Fifteenth century books; an index catalogue," also by R. A. Peddie.

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen December, 1909, contains various interesting articles. Items of interest may be noted as follows: At Karlsruhe the following system of preparing samples for the binder has been in use since 1896. A pasteboard shows the exact size of the book-cover; on it appears the lettering ("rubs" did not prove practical) and samples of the cloth and paper used in the binding. Often several samples are combined on one pasteboard, to save space. The Royal Library in the Hague in 1908-09 opened its new reading room and stack. The reading room contains the largely increased opened reference section, of which a printed catalog has been prepared, and about 500 periodicals. Conditions in the "Biblioteca Centrale Vittorio Emanuele" in Rome having led to numerous complaints, the director, Count Gnoli, was transferred to the small "Biblioteca Lancisiana." His place was filled by Giulio Bonazzi, who had brilliantly proved his ability in the re-establishment of the Turin Library. The Vittorio-Emmanuele Library was reopened Nov. 5 with entirely different arrangement as to use, an absolute distinction being made between general use and higher studies. F. W.

Bogsamlingsbladet, vol. 4, no. 5b, December, 1909, continues the account of the first general Danish library meeting in connection with the national exposition at Aarhus. A separate report of this gathering has been issued and is noted elsewhere in this issue. There is an article by J. Olsen on Varde Public Library, besides a number of short reviews of recent Danish and Norwegian literature, especially in the field of fiction. J. D.

AMERICAN LIBRARIES

Boston Athenæum L. (Rpt.—year 1909.) Added 4726 (3309 by purchase, 470 by gift, 7 by exchange, 543 by binding periodicals, 293 by binding pamphlets); total 238,789. There were 823 shares in use in 1909 (as against 805 in 1908), and 676 non-proprietors had the right to use the library. Expenses \$14,590.97 (books, periodicals and newspapers \$11,603.51; binding of periodicals and of books bought unbound \$1134; binding of old books and newspapers, including expenses of repairing department, \$1853.46).

In the report of last year was noted the bequest of \$50,000 from George F. Parkman. This amount was received on March 16, 1909. The Parkman library, which was also included in the bequest, consisted of 580 bound volumes and 443 pamphlets. Many works of art bequeathed to the Athenæum by Mr. Parkman were, for one reason or another, disposed of, and the sum of over \$600 was thus obtained for the increase of the general fund. Additions to unrestricted funds are especially welcome, because the expense of a new steel stack in the Academy Room must be taken from these funds. This new stack is expected to hold 50,000 books. Stairs lead down from the art room so that the third or upper floor to the stack may be made to serve as a much needed addition to the Art department. While it will be impossible to relieve every crowded section of the library by removing books to this new stack, the shelf space will be of service in many ways. A new furnace was put in place in October, so that the building now has three modern boilers.

The Athenæum purchased 133 reproductions of portraits drawn by Count D'Orsay between 1823 and 1848 and published by John Mitchell, Old Bond street.

Bristol (Ct.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending July 31, 1909.) Added 1425; total 16,761. Issued, home use 66,826 (50¼ per cent. adult prose fict.).

The circulation has nearly doubled in 10 years. The increase at the Forestville branch the past year was greater proportionately than it was at the main library, it having increased nearly 50 per cent. The circulation through the schools increased more than 50 per cent. The estimated population of Bristol is 12,600, the estimate being based on the school enumeration.

Chicago (Ill.) Art Institute L. (Rpt.—year ending June 1, 1909; in Art Institute of Chicago, 30th annual rpt., p. 57-61.) Added 566; total 5594 bound vols. Visitors 68,415. Issued 4806 v. to students of architecture and decorative design, for class room use, and 768 were loaned in the Circulating Department.

—*Newberry L.* (17th rpt.—year 1908.) Added 9160 (gifts 3087; purchase 6073); total 246,142 (incl. pms., maps, mss.,

etc.). Visitors 69,363; books consulted 95,537. The library was open 297 days. The department of history issued 33,287 volumes, the department of philosophy 14,978 volumes, the department of art and letters 12,259 volumes. The library bindery bound 2784 volumes, and repaired 1313 volumes. There are 959 current periodicals on file. There were several notable gifts in the year.

— (18th rpt. — year 1909.) Added 13,200 (11,234 by purchase, 1966 by gift); total 259,342. Visitors 67,969; books consulted 97,491. The library was open 308 days. The department of history issued 34,456 volumes, the department of arts and letters 11,400, the department of special collections 2231.

There were 19,753 volumes and pamphlets cataloged during the year; 8245 books and pamphlets passed through one or more of the processes having to do with their binding or marking; 73 volumes have been borrowed under the regulations permitting the loan of books to other libraries; four exhibitions of rare books, manuscripts, prints, etc., were held during October, November and December. The total number of current serials received during the year was 880. The most notable acquisition of the year was the collection of material gathered in China by Dr. Berthold Laufer. It comprises: all Tibetan literature Dr. Laufer was able to procure at Darjeeling and in Sitkin (i.e., Tibetan literature printed in Tibet); all Tibetan and Mongol books which have ever been printed at Peking, as far as available; "a fine and complete copy of the Tibetan Kanjur, the famous collection of religious Buddhist books in Tibetan, in 102 folio volumes brought from Lhasa to Peking by the Dalai Lama on his recent visit [there]; a choice collection of Japanese illustrated books, of great value to students of Japanese art and culture; a splendid Chinese library, which is very strong in history, lexicography, philosophy and encyclopædias and abounds in magnificent old editions. There are no less than 37 works coming down from the time of the Ming dynasty (1368-1648), the oldest being dated 1415. This material, properly arranged, would show the entire development of East Asiatic printing, book-making and wood-engraving."

Denver (Col.) P. L. The new library building was dedicated with appropriate exercises on Feb. 15.

Eau Claire (Wis.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 30, 1909.) Added 734. Issued, home use 58,771 (juv. 21,407). There were 901 books issued on teachers' cards. In the picture collection there are 3848 pictures.

Grand Rapids (Mich.) P. L. The library more than a year ago began to fill out its collection of books dealing with the liquor problem and traffic. This action was begun in view of the approaching question of local

option for discussion and vote by the citizens of Grand Rapids.

Ludlow, Vt. Fletcher Memorial L. (8th rpt. — year 1909.) Added 502 (net gain); total 9402. Issued, home use 17,027 (fict. 66.54 per cent.). Registration 1364.

The library's 26 sets of stereoscopic views have had a circulation of 83, representing 2042 views, besides being in almost daily use in the library.

New York P. L. (Rpt. — year 1909.) The record of the library's work during the year is thus summarized: Reference branches added 28,297 v., 70,007 pm.; total available for readers 793,854 v., 295,078 pm.; readers and visitors 265,912; 194,091 desk applicants consulted 776,703 volumes. Print department now contains 70,310 prints; 6662 periodicals currently received. Circulation department total 755,406 v.; issued, home use 7,013,649. Four Carnegie branches have been opened during the year, making a total of 32. Total expenditures were \$885,698.43, of which \$210,963.25 was spent for the reference department and \$674,735.18 for the circulation department, of which \$630,204.22 came from the city appropriation. Of reference department expenditures \$40,017.78 (18.9 per cent.) went for books, binding and periodicals; \$118,507.12 (56.1 per cent.) went for salaries; \$52,438.35 (24.8 per cent.) for all other purposes. Of the circulation department expenditures \$210,209.33 (31 per cent.) went for books, binding and periodicals; \$332,588.80 (49 per cent.) went for salaries; \$131,937.05 (20 per cent.) for all other purposes.

The report covers 120 pages, and contains illustrations of the main reading room in the new central building; of the front elevations of the Seward Park Branch, of the Hamilton Fish Park Branch and of the Harlem Library branch, together with floor plans of these branches. Illustrations, with the exception of that of the main reading room, are contained in the appendix, together with statistical tables. A careful reading of the report by all librarians is advised, as the necessarily brief synopsis in these columns is inadequate to the valuable information therein contained.

Progress on the new central building has continued satisfactorily. A new contract, that for the electric generating plant, has been let, and bids have been opened for the contract for furniture and equipment, but has not yet been awarded. The erection of all stack work (contract no. 4) has been completed, including gallery stairs and railings, with the exception of the stairs in the technology and periodicals reading rooms. There is additional work in painting and floor spacing, however, to be completed. In the work of heating and ventilation (contract no. 5) duct work throughout the building has been completed. These two contracts, together with contract 6

(Plumbing), 7 (Interior finish) and 8 (Electric work) are in fact nearly completed. Work on the approaches (contract no. 9) was awarded to Norcross Brothers in October, 1908. During the following winter work went on in the shops. In the spring ground was broken and work was begun and is now well under way. Contract no. 10 (Electric power plant) was awarded in November to the Lord Construction Company, and engines and dynamos have been ordered by the contractors and work preparatory to installation has been begun. The awarding of contract no. 11 (furniture and equipment) was delayed and goes over to the record of work in 1910.

The work of each department of the library is given considerable space. Under the record of the shelf department we note that 679 volumes and 2 pamphlets were reclassified; preparation of the subject index to the library's classification scheme was continued. The number of volumes newly cataloged was 20,167 and of pamphlets 19,163; in addition the cataloging of 1587 volumes and 800 pamphlets was continued or completed. There were 11,050 serials, magazines and journals, etc., newly cataloged, and 285 maps cataloged; 1929 current periodicals are indexed. From the publishing board of the A. L. A. the library receives 3928 printed cards, representing the indexing of 218 periodicals done jointly by the New York Public Library, the Boston Public Library, the John Crerar Library and Harvard and Columbia University libraries. The documents department received 5648 volumes, 5913 pamphlets and 643 maps. A detailed statement of the work of this department during the past 12 years is given by Miss Hasse, who has been its chief since its establishment. This report, which is of much interest, shows the gradual upbuilding and broadening out of this field of work in the library as the result of systematic and tireless effort. It will be printed in a later number of the *JOURNAL* as a separate article, and it deserves special attention as an example of effective departmental organization as well as of the vitalization of what was once a ponderous and little-understood subject. It is interesting to note that the most marked growth in the documents department took place between the years 1900 and 1905.

The Oriental department now contains 13,126 pieces. The Hebrew department now contains about 16,400 volumes and pamphlets. The readers in this department number about 40 per day. The total collection in the Slavonic department numbers 12,537 pieces. A detailed statement of the progress of the print room since its establishment in 1900 is made by Mr. Weitenkampf, curator of prints. It is hoped to print this report in full or in part in a later issue of the *JOURNAL*. It contains an interesting account of the growth of this department from its beginnings in the

private collection of the late Samuel P. Avery. Interesting gifts have been received during the year, and worthy of special note are the 500 volumes received from the estate of the late Bishop Potter and the extensive collection of works on church history received from the Rev. James Chrystal. The German-American collection grew during the year to the extent of 706 volumes and pamphlets received from 96 donors.

The report of the circulation department is the first report of Mr. Benjamin Adams, appointed to succeed, as chief of this department, Mr. Bostwick, who resigned to become librarian of the St. Louis Public Library in October. At the date of the last report the city had acquired for circulation branches 23 sites in Manhattan, 5 in Bronx, 4 in Richmond, making a total of 32 sites for erection of buildings from the Carnegie fund. During 1909 no new sites were bought, but 7 sites were approved by the Board of Trustees and the city authorities, and it is hoped that early in 1910 the new Board of Estimate will vote the necessary funds for buying them. On the 32 sites heretofore secured buildings have been erected and opened. Four of these buildings were opened during 1909, as follows: the Hamilton Fish Park branch, the Harlem Library, Sacred Heart and East Broadway branches, of which only the Hamilton Fish Park branch is a new branch organization. There are, exclusive of the travelling library office and the library for the blind, 40 branches in the circulation department.

Five of the branch libraries are now equipped with roof reading rooms. This feature was first introduced at the Rivington Street branch, which was opened June 10, 1905. The circulation for the year in this department shows an increase of 509,247 over 1908 (of this increase 243,917 is the circulation of the Hamilton Fish Park branch newly opened). The travelling library office alone shows an increase in circulation of 38,705 volumes. The staff of the circulating department includes 503 persons; the work of the training class, from which the staff is recruited, and the examinations for promotion, held for members of the staff, are reported upon. There was substantial increase during 1909 in the number of volumes sent from branches by the system of interbranch loans to meet the request of readers. The total of books requested in this way was 50,754. In connection with the work with schools, which is under the immediate supervision of Mr. Gaillard, there are now 401 names of schools on the visiting lists of the branches. The public elementary school population and the population of probably all other elementary schools has continued to show an actual decrease in Manhattan. There is an increase of 1239 teachers' special study cards in use at the end of 1909, as compared with the same date in 1908, although there were actually fewer teachers' special study

cards issued in 1909 than in 1908. Miss Moore's report on the work with children shows that four children's rooms have been opened in new buildings, and the work for children at three branches has been fully or partially reorganized. The reorganization in two branches involved the removal of the children's books from the first floor to the second and the installation of separate charging and registration systems with increased facilities for reference and reading-room work.

The circulation in the children's rooms of the branches that have moved into new quarters shows rapid increase. In 1908 the juvenile circulation was 2,175,347; in 1909 it was 2,468,383, which represents more than one-third of the total circulation reported from 40 branch libraries and from the travelling libraries. Special attention has been given to the care of the books in the children's rooms. There has been a marked increase in the reading-room and reference use of the children's rooms throughout the system. In story-telling regular story-hours are arranged for at 30 branches, the work being under the general supervision of one of the two visiting story-tellers in the library staff. There were 508 story-hours in 1909. Two clubs for older boys have been formed in addition to the one reported last year, and clubs for older girls have been formed at two branches. City history clubs were organized at five branches. Special attention has been given to the consideration of children's books in foreign languages. "The most satisfactory results of the children's work during the past year have been the strength given to the service by increasing the number of qualified children's librarians from six to fourteen and the completion of the qualification test. This test consisted of six months of practical work in the children's room of three typical branches; the candidate is expected to take notes on her work to form her own judgments and conclusions and to embody the results in a paper on work in a children's room. Qualification through this test has been offered to four assistants for 1909-1910.

In work with the blind the circulation shows a total of 14,827, of which 4236 was European Braille. In the book order department 100,000 volumes have been purchased and distributed to branches. In the music collection there is a total of 6919 volumes. The binding report shows that there have been 72,953 volumes, including periodicals, rebound.

—*Astor Branch.* During the month of March exhibits of Indian studies photographed by Karl Moon, and portraits by Italian painters (photographs from A. A. Hopkins collection) have been on view in the building.

—*Circulating Department.* Miss Miriam B. Wharton, Drexel Institute class

of 1902, has been transferred from the Aguilar branch to be assistant instructor of the training class. There are 26 students in the class of 1910.

During the nine years there have been graduated from this training class 191 members, 165 of whom have received appointments on the staff of the library, and 115 were remaining in their positions Dec. 31, 1909; 4 have taken other library school courses, 2 having been graduated from the New York State Library School; 2 have gone to college instead of taking an appointment, 11 have married, and at least 16 are now filling other library positions. Of the 115 now on the staff, 3 are librarians in charge, 8 are first assistants and 2 are children's librarians.

Plans in preparation for making the work next year include more advanced training, which shall prepare college women for the higher grade positions on the staff.

Northwestern University L. Evanston, Ill. (Rpt. — year ending April 30, 1909.) Added 4077; total 74,247. Issued 53,697 (reading room use 31,383; issued to students 4904); average number using reading room per day 488.

Though during the year there were 22,077 cards cataloged there are 34,187 volumes neither cataloged nor shelf-listed. This is Mr. Lichtenstein's first report. He states that the most serious defect in the condition of the library that he had to face on coming to his position was the fact that no provision was made whereby book funds allotted to the library each year were carried over from one fiscal year to another. "In the case of other departments of the University, this is no serious matter, for a laboratory, which orders chemicals, or a department which orders machinery, can usually make certain that the goods in question will be delivered before the appropriation lapses. But the library, purchasing long series of periodicals and other books not on the market, is unable to tell whether its orders will be filled in the current fiscal year, one year hence, two years hence, or even five years hence. By rearrangement of this matter book funds appropriated to the library will be entered as expended immediately at the beginning of the fiscal year and transferred from the budget to a ledger account entitled Northwestern University Library account.

Two imperative needs now confronting the library are the need of a larger building and of a larger library staff.

Ohio State Library. (63d rpt. — year ending Nov. 15, 1908.) Added 6112 (to travelling lib. dept. 3465; to general lib. dept. 2647); total 127,198. Vols. issued 21,402; ref. use 47,267. A chief feature of the year was the organization of the Department of library organization. Miss Mary E. Downey was elected library organizer. From the travelling library department 1031 travelling libra-

ries aggregating 44,005 volumes were issued to 832 communities of the state.

A legislative reference department has also been provided for by the legislature, and a renewed recommendation has been made to the legislature for the establishment of a Department of archives. The bill introduced by Senator D. W. Crist providing for the examination of librarians passed the Senate, but was amended in the library committee of the House. The proposed measure was discussed by the Ohio Library Association and prepared in its final form. The text of this bill was printed in L. J. December, 1908.

The report includes a list of books of interest to farmers in the Travelling library department of the Ohio State Library.

Pasadena (Cal.) P. L. East Pasadena Branch. The branch library at East Pasadena, located in what is known as the new Giddings building, was informally opened on Feb. 9. The collection of books numbers about 700.

Philadelphia (Pa.) F. L. The library has entered into an agreement with the Philadelphia County Medical Society with regard to the purchase and housing of medical books. The Free Library has felt that it was not within its duties to purchase medical books. Beyond one or two medical encyclopædias, no books connected with that profession have been bought. The Philadelphia County Medical Society, however, wanted to have small collections of medical books at the disposal of the students and members of the medical profession, and feeling that their collection, if housed in one building, would not meet the requirements of the case, the Free Library has agreed to appropriate a small space in the main library and also in the branches, so that the members of the profession, and especially the students, can have access to these books with the accommodation of necessary chairs and tables. To meet this, it has been agreed between the two institutions that the Medical Society shall buy the books, the Free Library to have charge of them, and that certain medical magazines shall also be provided, some of which are to be bound and preserved for perpetual use. Whilst it did not seem proper for the Free Library to become purchasers of these books, it was felt a good work would be accomplished by entering into this mutual arrangement. The agreement has been recently executed, and carries the promise of resulting usefulness.

Pittsburgh (Pa.) Carnegie L. A collection of 1200 stereographs has been added to the library and will be kept in the reference department, but the pictures, together with the stereoscopes which accompany them may be borrowed for home use.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. During the month of January there was a total issue of 130,595

volumes; a registration of 2845, and 4929 volumes were entered. The setting of granite on the west, south and east sides of the central building has been completed to the roof, and nearly enough stone is on the ground to complete the north side of the building. Concrete foundations for the interior portion of the building are finished and work on the steel superstructure is going forward.

Salem (Mass.) P. L. (21st rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1909. (Added 2023; total 51,872. Issued, home use 101,575. New registration 1065.

"For the first time in our history the City Council in its annual appropriation bill made a decided reduction from the estimates submitted by the trustees. This has necessitated the greatest economy in our expenditures. Little has been spent upon maintenance of building, and binding and printing have been restricted to the lowest limit, several periodicals having been dropped from the subscription list. These omissions have been confined to those of least importance, or of least use, yet every periodical on our list has had its regular readers and is missed by some one.

"At the beginning of the year it appeared as if the branches which the trustees and librarian have so much desired were to become a reality, but no appropriation for them was made and we were again disappointed."

Savannah (Ga.) P. L. The children's department of the library has been recently completed and was opened for inspection on Feb. 21. On Feb. 24 the distribution of books was begun.

Toronto (Can.) P. L. At the closing meeting of the Public Library Board of the city of Toronto for the year 1909 there was unanimously adopted a vote of thanks to the chief librarian, Mr. George H. Locke, for his services during the past year, and as a slight token of appreciation he was presented with a check for \$500.

Washington (D. C.) P. L. Evidence of the efficient use to which the library puts the multigraph is shown in the numerous lists and bulletins which are issued by the library with great frequency.

These lists cover a variety of topics, and in the facility with which they may be gotten ready for distribution may be said in some degree to be a more practicable form of bulletin than the printed list. Among those recently issued by the library may be noted the following: Detective stories; Classic English essays; Modern English essays; Painting and varnishing; Dairying; Plumbing; Carpentry; Machine shop work; Lettering and sign painting; Ghost stories; Books on art appreciation; Automobiles; Mechanical drawing; House plans and furnishing; Aeronautics; Educational books newly added; Help for

teachers at the public library; Fiction worth reading; How to use the card catalog.

FOREIGN

Bradford (Eng.) P. Ls. (39th rpt.—year ending Aug. 12, 1909.) Added 7683; total 155,305, distributed among the central reference, central lending, 15 branches and a travelling library department. Issued from all departments 865,447. New borrowers 16,552. There has been a net increase over last year in books circulated and consulted of 38,637. A proportion of the increase is due to the opening of four branches during the day instead of during the evenings only. Books in the Braille type issued to blind persons numbered 375, and 1752 music scores were used by the borrowers.

A new edition of the catalog of works in the useful arts is being prepared which will contain entries of all works on this subject added since 1897, together with those works included in the previous edition.

British Museum L. (Rpt.—year ending March 31, 1909.) The total number of visits to the museum was 743,413. The total number of visits by readers to the reading room was 231,544, giving a daily average of 761, as against a total of 212,997 in 1906 (a comparison with the numbers of 1907 not being practicable, as the room was closed for renovation during six months of that year). The number of visits by students to particular departments was 55,738, as against 55,513 in 1906. 27,059 books and pamphlets have been added to the general library; of these 6889 were gifts; 13,833 received by copyright; 525 by colonial copyright; 671 by international exchange, and 5141 acquired by purchase. To the map collection 106 atlases, 97 parts of atlases and 1583 maps in 6884 sheets have been added, and 10,445 musical publications have been added to the musical collection. The library also received by copyright 3535 newspapers comprising 241,111 single numbers; of these 1223 were published in London and its suburbs; 1786 in other parts of England and Wales and in the Channel Islands; 289 in Scotland, and 237 in Ireland; 76 sets, containing 14 volumes and 13,381 numbers of current colonial and foreign newspapers have been purchased. Eighty English books printed before the year 1640 and 64 incunabula have also been added.

Hamburg (Germany) P. L. The Oeffentliche Bücherhalle at Hamburg celebrated its 10th year by the issue of a "Denkschrift." This contains the text of addresses delivered at the celebration: on the public library movement, by Dr. Constantin Nörrenberg, city librarian at Düsseldorf; on the development of the Hamburg Public Library, by Dr. Richard Ohnsorg; a description of the new building, by Hugo Grotthoff, architect, and a description of the administrative organization, by Dr. Otto Plate; an address on open access, by Dr. Eduard Hallier; an account of

the fourth circulation branch, in the new public bath at Barmbeck, by Rud. Schülke. Home use during the period October, 1899-June, 1909, is shown in an interesting table graphically representing circulation for each week. In Germany—if Hamburg experience is typical—as in this country, the high tide in circulation comes usually in February or March and low tide in August or September.

Benares, India. A new library bearing the name of Malate Sarda Sadan has been founded at Benares. It is the gift of Rai Krishna Chand, a local resident, who wished thus to perpetuate his mother's memory. The building alone cost over a lakh of rupees, and it already contains a large collection of books and valuable mss. Among the latter are some said to be over 1000 years old.

MISCELLANEOUS

EGREMONT, G. Libraries and the child. (In the *Westminster Review*, February, 1910. 173:175-182.)

Discusses not only the libraries for children with special reference to London, but also the other library facilities of that city. According to the writer the number of volumes in London libraries is about eight million. Specialized subjects in these libraries are roughly grouped as follows: Science and technology, 750,000 volumes; Theology, 275,000 volumes; Law, 275,000 volumes; Medicine, 275,000 volumes; Economics, 250,000 volumes. All these figures are, of course, exclusive of booksellers' stocks and private libraries.

GENEALOGY. Bolton, C. K. The new genealogy; address at the 65th anniversary of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, Ford Hall, Boston, Oct. 22, 1909. Bost., 1910. 8 p. O.

In this address a plea is made for the enrichment of genealogy through scientific contribution to the study of heredity.

INDUSTRIAL LIBRARIES. (Editorial in the *Engineering Record*, Jan. 29, 1910. 61:117-118.)

This editorial is based on a paper read at the recent Boston meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, by Mr. Guy E. Marion, of the staff of Arthur D. Little, of Boston, on "The library as an adjunct to industrial laboratories." The following paragraph closes the editorial:

"The range of problems which come to a well-conducted industrial library is of the most varied character. It is clear that peculiar administrative qualifications must accompany the work of a successful industrial library. In an engineering organization it is most desirable that such a department be headed by a man with technical training, if one with the requisite bent for classification and concentration can be found. Mr. Marion

does not touch upon this phase of the subject, but from a somewhat close observation of library matters in relation to the needs of the engineer, one is compelled to believe that the absence of technical and specialized training is a serious drawback to efficient industrial library work. Here, if anywhere, industrial experience is worth much in place of a narrow training based chiefly upon methods of cataloging."

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Report on "The star-spangled banner," "Hail Columbia," "America," "Yankle Doodle"; comp. by Oscar George Theodore Sonneck. Wash., D. C., Govt. Printing Office, 1909. 255 p. O.

Literature used for this report p. 157-164.

MAGAZINE BINDER. Described and illustrated in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office, Feb. 15, 1910. 151:644.

Six claims are allowed for this patent.

Religious Education, February, contains several articles on the place of the library in religious education, as follows: "The share of the library in religious education," by Zella Allen Dixon, librarian of the University of Chicago; "The library as a minister in the field of religious art; by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton, of Oak Park, Ill.; A list of books in the Department of Art especially recommended for private libraries and as a beginning of a satisfactory collection for public libraries. This list is eight pages, and is classified and annotated.

STATIONSBYENS Folkebibliotek. [Prepared by V. Grundtvig.] Aarhus, 1909. 12 p.

In this pamphlet is described a model public library established at the Exposition of Aarhus. It contained 1300 volumes, carefully cataloged, and created considerable attention.

TILLINGHAST, Caleb Benjamin. Bolton, C. K. Memoir of Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast; reprinted from the Publications of The Colonial Society of Massachusetts, v. XII, p. 359-362. Camb. Wilson, Univ. Press, 1910.

With portrait frontispiece. This sympathetic little monograph speaks for both the human and professional value of Mr. Tillinghast's career and character.

—Sears, Edward S. Caleb Benjamin Tillinghast. (In the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, January, 1910. 64:3-6.)

This is the leading article in the January number of this magazine. Facing the article is a photogravure portrait as a frontispiece. In the account of Mr. Tillinghast's life the author emphasizes his work as being pre-eminently that of a librarian.

Gifts and Bequests

CARNEGIE LIBRARY GIFTS

February

(Increases in italics)

| | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Library Building, Elizabeth, N. J. | \$75,000 |
| 2. " " Bonnyrigg, Scotland. | £305 |
| 12. " " Failsforth, England. | £350 |
| " " Lavonia, Ga. | 5,000 |
| " " Willows, Cal. | 10,000 |
| <i>Total for United States.</i> | |
| 3 new gifts for buildings. | \$90,000 |
| <i>Total for United Kingdom.</i> | |
| 2 increases to previous gifts. | 3,275 |
| <i>Total for month.</i> | |
| 3 new gifts for buildings; 1 | |
| 2 increases. | \$93,275 |

Librarians

ALLIN, Miss Eugenia, has been appointed organizer of the Illinois Library Extension Commission, and will assume her duties on March 1. Miss Allin is a graduate of the University of Illinois, taking her degree B.L.S. under Miss Katharine L. Sharp's instruction. Since the opening of the James Milliken University at Decatur, in 1903, she has been instructor in library science and librarian at that institution.

COOPER, Isabella M., N. Y. State Library School, class of 1908, has been appointed instructor in Simmons College Library School, to begin work in September.

DEARBORN, James M., N. Y. State Library School, 1910, has been engaged as librarian of Boston University.

FAY, Miss Lucy E., B.L.S. N. Y. State Library School, 1908, has resigned her position as librarian of West Virginia University Library to accept a similar position at the University of Tennessee.

FREEMAN, Miss Marilla W., has resigned her position as reference librarian of the Louisville (Ky.) Free Public Library to become, on April 1, reference librarian of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library. Miss Freeman has shown unusual executive ability in the development of the reference department of the Louisville library which by virtue of her work and personality has attained remarkable scope and effectiveness. Miss Freeman came to Louisville on March 1, 1905, when the library was in the state of organization. She organized both circulating and reference departments, and in addition to her regular duties as reference librarian she has given instruction in the class-staff, apprentice class and normal school training class. Her work has also included considerable outside extension work, and she has given for two years a course of lectures at the New York State Library School on the organization and administration of small public libraries. As librarian of the Michigan City (Ind.) Public Library (1897-1902) and of the Davenport (Ia.) Public Library (1902-05) Miss Freeman accomplished strong constructive work. While in Indiana she served as president of the Indiana Library Association.

GEORGE, C. A., resigned his position as chief of the Catalog department of Princeton University Library a few months ago to become librarian of the Elizabeth (N. J.) Public Library. Mr. George has served as president of the New Jersey State Library Association.

HART, Miss Fanny, N. Y. State Library School, 1908, is engaged in arranging and cataloging a private library in New York City.

HICKS, Frederick C., was appointed in January to the position of superintendent of the College Study at Columbia University.

HINSDALE, Miss Louise Graham, has resigned her position as head of the circulating department of the Pratt Institute Free Library, of Brooklyn, to become librarian of the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library.

LUMMIS, Charles F., has resigned his position as librarian of the Los Angeles (Cal.) Public Library.

MACKENZIE, Miss Annie, has been appointed as head of the circulation department of the Pratt Institute Free Library.

NUTTING, Miss Mary O., died Feb. 13 at Mount Holyoke College, where she was librarian from 1870 to 1901. In recognition of her long and faithful service the trustees in 1901 gave her the title librarian emeritus, and she continued a part of the active work until 1905. She was the author of "William the Silent and days of Prince Maurice, history of the Netherlands in the 16th and 17th centuries, retold for young people."

PETRIE, Miss Flora Rebecca, for several years librarian in charge of the 50,000 books at the West Side Young Men's Christian Association, New York City, was recently the recipient of a unique testimonial. Twenty-six appreciative patrons of the library presented her with a bronze panel, the work of the American sculptor, Mr. James Edward Kelly. The bronze is a half life-size bas relief of Miss Petrie. At the bottom of the panel is inscribed the list of the donors, among them: Miss Dubal, assistant librarian; Rev. W. R. Ackert, assistant of the late Donald Sage Mackay; W. J. Lampton, poet; E. C. Root, novelist; J. H. Trant, dramatist; Nicholas Vatchel Lindsay, author and lecturer; W. F. Longacre, writer; Reynolds Beal, painter; W. J. Whittemore, artist.

PLATOU, Miss Valborg, who has recently resigned from the librarianship of the town library of Bergen, Norway, after 27 years of service there, has received the golden medal *pour le mérite* from King Haakon in recognition of her long work for the spreading of knowledge and the furthering of literary studies in Bergen.

REYNOLDS, Miss Georgia H., who since 1902 has been librarian of the travelling libraries with the Indiana Library Commission, re-

signed from her position on March 1. She has been succeeded by Miss Helen Davis, who comes from the cataloging department of the University of Illinois Library.

STRONG, George F., B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, 1909, has resigned his position as librarian of Boston University to become librarian of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.

WOOD, Miss Harriet A., N. Y. State Library School, 1897-98, has resigned her position as librarian of the Public Library of Cedar Rapids, Ia., to take charge of the work with schools in connection with the Library Association of Portland, Ore.

Cataloging and Classification

EVANSTON (ILL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. The drama; a catalogue of books on dramatic literature contained in the Evanston Public Library; comp. by Gertrude L. Brown. Evanston, Ill., Drama Club, 1909. 32 p. O.

NOTTINGHAM (ENG.) FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES. Author list of fiction added to the central lending library during 1909. Feb., 1910. 2 c.

—Central Lending Library. Classified list of books added during 1909. Feb., 1910. 3 c. 17 p.

ST. LOUIS PUBLIC LIBRARY.. Bulletin. Index to books and lists in vol. 7, forming a full list of all titles added during 1909. 22 p. O. 5 c.

VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY. Legislative reference lists, 1910. 46 p. O. Richmond, Va., 1909.

The list covers the following topics: Bank examiners; City charters; Municipal home rule; Fee system; Juvenile courts; Oyster industry; Primaries; Liquor question; Protection of birds; Taxation; Tuberculosis.

Bibliography

AMERICAN HISTORY. Bradford, T. Lindsley, M.D., comp. Bibliographer's manual of American history; containing an account of all state, territory, town and country histories relating to the United States of North America, with verbatim copies of their titles, and useful bibliographical notes, together with the prices at which they have been sold for the last forty years, and with an exhaustive index by titles and an index

by states; the whole forming an invaluable reference for the use of the librarian, the historian, the collector, and the bookseller; ed. and rev. by Stan V. Henkels. In 5 v. v. 4, R to Z, nos. 4528 to 6056. Phil., Stan V. Henkels, 1910. Q. buckram, subs., per v., \$3.50 net.

Vol. 1 of this work was reviewed in L. J., December, 1907; vol. 3 was noted in March, 1909, L. J., p. 136.

AMERICAN PRESS. Thwaites, R. G. The Ohio valley press before the war of 1812-15. Worcester, Mass., Davis Press, 1909. 62 p. O.

In the appendix is included in detail files of the newspapers of the Ohio River Valley—Western Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, from the beginnings of the press in each state through the year 1812.

ANONYMS AND PSEUDONYMS. Schneider, Max, ed. Von wem ist das doch?! Ein titelbuch zur auffindung von verfasseramen deutscher literaturwerke. Berlin, Schneider, 1907. 3 p. l., 538 p. 25½cm.

BANKS AND BANKING. United States. National Monetary Commission. Publications in course of preparation for the National Monetary Commission, Nov. 1, 1909. Wash., D. C., Govt. Print. Off., 1909. 19 p. 23½cm.

"European conferences held by representatives of the National Monetary Commission": p. 15-17.

BIRDS. Cory C. B. The birds of Illinois and Wisconsin. Chic., 1909. 764 p. il. 24½cm., (Field Museum of Natural History, Publication 131, Zoölogical ser. v. 9.) Bibliography: p. 740-750.

BOOK RARITIES. A collection of choice manuscripts, incunabula, books of hours, maps, music autographs, woodcut books; in commemoration of the 50th anniversary of Ludwig Rosenthal's antiquarian book store, 14 Hildegardstrasse. Munich, December, 1909. 48 p.+unp. pl. 40 il. O. 3 marks.

BOOKS AND READING. New York State Library. Bibliography 45: a selection from the best books of 1908, with notes. (Education Department Bulletin, no. 425.) Albany, Univ. of the State of N. Y., 1909. 48 p. D.

An annotated list of 250 books published in 1908 selected by the book board of the New York State Library and recommended to the public libraries of the state. There are

suggestions of 20 books for libraries which must confine their additions within narrow limits. These titles are marked *a*; 30 others are marked *b*, and are suggested for libraries that can buy 50 books; 50 books are marked *c*, and may be added to *a* and *b* to make up 100 books. The remaining 150 titles include reference books and a few more expensive books which should be considered by libraries that can buy more than 100 volumes.

BOTANY. Bay J. C. Bibliographies of botany; a contribution toward a bibliotheca bibliographica; comp. and annotated by J. Christian Bay. [Jena, 1909.] [331]-456 p. 22½cm.

BUGENHAGEN, Johann. Geisenhof, Georg. Bibliotheca Bugenhagiana. Bibliographie der druckschriften des d. Joh. Bugenhagen. Leipzig, M. Heinsius nachfolger, 1908. x p., 1 l., 469, [2] p. 25cm., (Added t.-p.: Bugenhagiana. Quellen zur lebengeschichte des d. Joh. Bugenhagen. Gesammelt und hrsg. von G. Geisenhof.; added t.-p.: Quellen und darstellungen aus der geschichte des reformationsjahrhunderts. Hrsg. von G. Berbig, vi. v.)

CENTRAL AMERICA. Palmer, F. Central America and its problems; an account of a journey from the Rio Grande to Panama; with introductory chapters on Mexico and her relations to her neighbors. N. Y., Moffat, Yard & Co., 1910. c. '09. 14+347 p. pls. fold. map. O. cl., \$2.50 net. Bibliography (2 p.).

CHINA. Paris. Bibliothèque Nationale. Département des estampes. Catalogues des albums chinois et ouvrages relatifs à la Chine conservés au Cabinet des estampes de la Bibliothèque nationale, par M. Henri Cordier. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1909. 2 p. l., 54 p. 22½cm. Extrait du *Journal asiatique* (septembre-octobre 1909).

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN U. S. Nelson, W. The controversy over the proposition for an American episcopate, 1767-1774; a bibliography of the subject. Paterson, N. J., Paterson History Club, 1909. [19] p. 24cm.

CLAY, Henry. Clay, T. H. Henry Clay; by his grandson; completed by Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer. Phil., George W. Jacobs & Co., [1910.] c. 450 p. por. D. (American crisis biographies; ed. by Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer.) cl., \$1.25 net. Bibliography (4 p.).

COMETS. Chambers, G. F. The story of the comets simply told for general readers. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1909. xiii p., 1 l., 256 p. incl. diagrs., tabs., pls. (incl. front.) 23cm.

Appendices: 1, A catalogue of recent comets, 1888-1908; 2, A supplementary catalog of comets recorded, but not with sufficient precision to enable their orbits to be calculated; 3, The literature of comets; 4, Ephemeris of Halley's comet, January-July, 1910.

— Special list. (In Osterhout Free Library, Wilkes-Barré, Pa., *Bulletin*, February, 1910. p. 71-72.)

— [Special reading list.] (In Salem (Mass.) Public Library *Bulletin*, February, p. 119-120.)

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. Morrison, H. A. A bibliography of the official publications of the Confederate States of America. (In Bibliographical Society of America Proceedings and papers.) N. Y., 1908. 25½cm., v. 3, p. 92-132.)

DRAKE, Sir Francis. Davidson, George. Francis Drake on the northwest coast of America in the year 1579. The "Golden Hinde did not anchor in the bay of San Francisco. [San Francisco, F. F. Partridge, pr.] 1908. iv, 114 p. 1 l., 24½cm., (Transactions and proceedings of the Geographical Society of the Pacific, v. 5, ser. II.)

"The authorities in detail": p. [33]-[106.] Bibliography; p. [111]-114.

ECONOMICS. Berlin. Korporation der kaufmannschaft. Bibliothek. Katalog der bibliothek der Korporation der kaufmannschaft von Berlin. 2. Aufl. Bestand vom 1. august, 1909. Berlin, In kommission bei G. Reimer, 1909. 3 p. l., [v]-xxii, 979 p. 23½cm.

Classified, author and subject indexes. Preface signed by Dr. Berthold Reiche, librarian.

ENGLAND. History. Welsford, J. W. W. The strength of England; a politico-economic history of England from Saxon times to the reign of Charles the First; with a preface by W. Cunningham, D.D. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1910. 18+362 p. D. cl., \$1.75 net. Bibliography (3 p.).

— PARLIAMENT. [Reading list. Reform of the House of Lords.] (In Hampstead

(Eng.) Public Libraries, *Readers' Guide*, 1910. v. 3, no. 1, p. 32-33.)

ENGLAND AND THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Laprade, W. T. England and the French Revolution, 1789-1797; nos. 8-12 of series 27 of the Johns Hopkins University Studies of Historical and Political Science, December, 1909. p. 187-223.

Pages 187 to 223 of this monograph include a bibliography of sources arranged under the following headings: Manuscripts; Newspapers and periodicals; Biography, correspondence, etc.; Pamphlets, tracts, etc.

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Publications of the Carnegie Museum, serial no. 55. Bibliography: p. 149-156.

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FARMERS' READING. Books of interest to farmers in the travelling library department of the Ohio State Library. p. 63-140.

FOLK-LORE. St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library. A list of books on folk-lore. 5 p.

This special bulletin has been just issued. General, African, American, Indian, Celtic, Greek and Roman, Oriental, Slavonic, Teutonic and Northern folk-lore is represented.

FORESTRY. Hopkins, A. D. Some insects injurious to forests; insect depredations in North American forests and practical methods of prevention and control. (In U. S., Dept. of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology, Bulletin no. 58, p. 57-101. 23cm. Wash., 1909.)

- "Publications relating to forest insects": p. 96-101.
- Selected list on forestry. (In Worcester Free Public Library *Bulletin*, February, p. 18-24.)
- GARIBALDI, Giuseppe. Trevelyan, G. M. Garibaldi and the thousand; with 5 maps and numerous illustrations. 2d impression. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1909. xv, [1], 395 p. front. pls. pors. 5 maps (3 fold.), 23½cm.
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- Austria and Dalmatia. Schubert, R. J. Geologischer führer durch Dalmatien. Berlin Gebrüder Borntraeger, 1909. xxiii, 176 p. il. fold. map, 16cm., (Sammlung geologischer führer xiv.)
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- HOUSE DECORATION. Lenygon, F. The decoration and furniture of English mansions during the 17th and 18th centuries. London, T. W. Laurie, 1909. xii p. 1 l., 215 [1] p. il. 27 mounted pls., mounted front, mounted pl., 34½cm.
- "Books on furniture and decoration, published in England previous to 1800": p. 205-207.
- INDUSTRIAL LITERATURE. Mill books for mill men. (In Homestead (Pa.) Carnegie Library *Bulletin*, v. 2, no. 6, p. 9.)
- LA FAYETTE, Marie Madeleine, Comtesse de. Rea, Lilian. The life and times of Marie Madeleine, Countess of La Fayette; with 20 illustrations. London, Methuen & Co., [1908.] xii, 336 p. 20 pl., incl. front. pors. 23cm.
- "List of authorities": p. 323-329.
- LITERATURE, ENGLISH. Phelps, W. L. Essays on modern novelists. N. Y., Macmillan, 1910. ix, 293 p. 19½cm., \$1.50.
- Reprinted, in part, from various periodicals. List of publications (p. 261-293).
- MEDICAL LITERATURE. Bunnell, Ada. Medical serials; with bibliography of medical jurisprudence, by W. B. Cook, jr. (New York State Library, Bibliography, 47.) Albany, 1910. 153 p. O.
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- "Association official directory": p. 19-58.
- PELLAGRA. Lavinder, C. H. The prevalence of pellagra in the United States; a statistical and geographical note; with bibliography by C. H. Lavinder, C. F. Williams and J. W. Babcock. Wash., D. C., Govt. Print. Off., 1909. 6 p. 23½cm.
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- PROTEIDS. Osborne, T. B. The vegetable proteins. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1909. xiii, 125 p. 24½cm., (Monographs on biochemistry.)
- Bibliography: p. 101-122.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS. Everhart, Elfrida. Handbook of United States public documents. Minneapolis, Wilson, 1910. 320 p. O. \$2.50 net.

This handbook describing the publications of the various departments of the government will be reviewed in a coming number of the JOURNAL. The volume is in three parts, the first covering Congressional documents, the second Department publications, the third, Publications of independent publishing offices of the government.

SCOTLAND. Terry, C. S. A catalogue of the publications of Scottish historical and kindred clubs and societies, and of the volumes relative to Scottish history; issued by His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1780-1908, with a subject-index by Charles Sanford Terry. Glasgow, J. MacLehose & Sons, 1909. xiii, 253 p. 26½cm.

SHAKESPEARE, William. Pollard, A. W. Shakespeare folios and quartos; a study in the bibliography of Shakespeare's plays, 1594-1685; with 37 illustrations. London, Methuen & Co., 1909. vii, 175, [1] p. il. facsim., 36½ x 24cm.

Leaf containing "Note" of errata inserted between p. [iv] and v.

SHARP, William. Songs and poems, old and new, by William Sharp (Fiona Macleod). London, Stock, 1909. xii, 234 p. 19½cm. Bibliographical note, p. 231-234.

SOCIAL SCIENCE AND RELIGION. Hall, T. C., D.D. Social solutions in the light of Christian ethics. N. Y., Eaton & Mains, [1910.] c. 390 p. D. cl., \$1.50 net. Bibliography (16 p.).

— Mathews, Shailer, D.D. The social gospel. Phil., Griffith & Rowlands Press, [1910.] c. 168 p. D. hf cl., 50 c. net. Bibliography (2 p.).

STATE PUBLICATIONS Hasse, A. R. Index of economic material in documents of the states of the United States—Kentucky, 1792-1904; prepared for the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. 1910. 452 p. O.

This volume, which has been preceded by eight similar volumes devoted to the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, California and Illinois, will be reviewed in a coming number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

STORY-TELLING. St. John, E. P. Stories and story-telling in moral and religious education. Bost., Pilgrim Press, [1910.] c. 100 p. D. bds., 60 c. net.

"Where to find" stories and a bibliography (5 p.).

TAXATION. Seligman, E. R. The shifting and incidence of taxation. 3d ed., rev. and enl. N. Y., Columbia University Press, 1910. xii, 427 p. 23cm., \$3. Bibliography: p. [397]-424.

WEALTH. Edwards, R. H., ed. Concentrated wealth. Madison, Wis., Richard Henry Edwards, 1910. c. 39 p. D. (Studies in American social conditions.) pap., 10 c. Bibliography (16 p.).

Notes and Queries

INFORMATION FOR LIBRARIANS.—Miss Gratia Countryman, librarian of the Public Library of Minneapolis, writes to call the attention of other librarians to the fact that *Little Folks* and the *Children's Magazine*, issued by the S. E. Cassino Company, contain the same material. The outside covers and the advertisements are different, but the contents are the same.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF PUBLISHERS.—It is stated in a communication from Amsterdam, dated Feb. 7, that the date of the seventh session of the International Publishers' Congress in Amsterdam has been changed to July 18-22, 1910. There will be a reception of the members on July 17 at 8 p.m.

Library Calendar

MARCH

4-5. Pa. L. C. Atlantic City, N. J. Hotel Chelsea and Hotel Gladstone.

8. Western Mass. L. C. Holyoke P. L. Holyoke, Mass.

Program: Discussion of the best books of 1909 for small libraries: Help for the lazy librarian or reader, by Miss N. E. Browne; The street boy and how the public library can help him, by Donald North.

28-29. Ontario L. A. 10th meeting. Toronto. Program: March 28, afternoon: Library training and some other matters, by Judge Hardy; The small library's problems, by A. Denholme; evening: Technical education in public libraries, by D. M. Grant; The public library and technical education, by E. F. Stevens, Brooklyn.

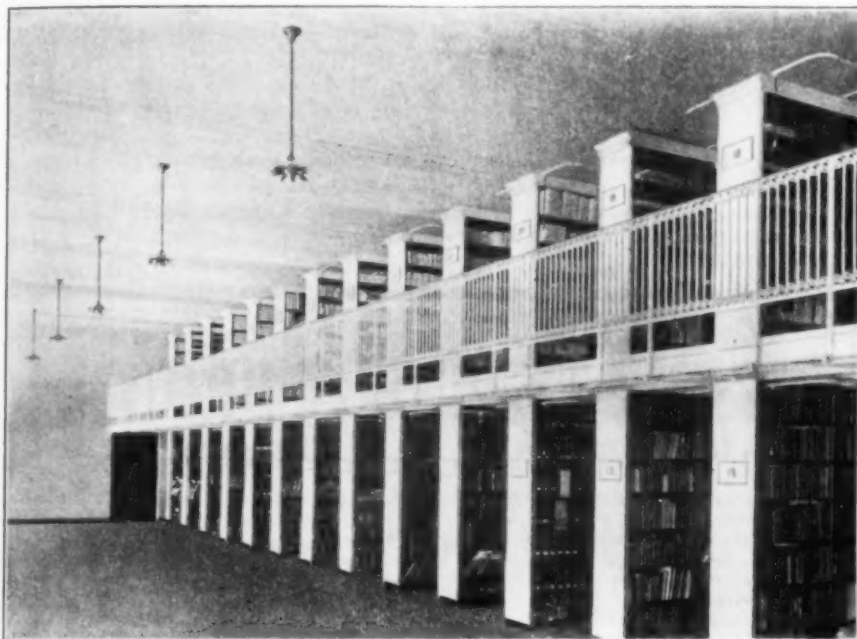
March 29, morning: Methods of reaching the people, by Miss B. M. Dunham; The trustee's duty to the library, by Dr. Otto Klotz, Ottawa.

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Unfortunately, however, in the quotation of prices and discounts the compiler has unknowingly erred, due probably to incorrect information received.

As a matter of fact THE HOUSE OF SCHIRMER, NEW YORK, has for many years made a specialty of supplying Public Libraries with music, and it counts among its patrons a large number of the most prominent Libraries in the United States. A special rate of discount has been set aside for the business with Libraries, which is not only extremely liberal, but, on an average, *way beyond* anything mentioned by the compiler of the above-named list. Our discounts are in force now and will continue indefinitely.

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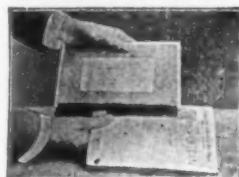
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